JOYCE'S CARTRIDGES
FOR
RIFLE AND REVOLVERS
Of all Descriptions.
PERCUSSION CAPS, GUN WADS, &c.
To be had of all Gunmakers and Ammunition Dealers throughout the World, and Wholesale of
F. JOYCE & Co., Ld.,
57, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,448—New Series.
BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1895.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.
Price 8 Annas.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The best and most Complete Guide of its kind published in India.
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort. Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
B.I. PEKIN	3908	G. Langborne	9th Aug.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	16th „
B.I. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	23rd „
† THAMES	4113	A. Symons	30th „
B.I. GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	6th Sept.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	13th „
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5152	R. F. Briscoe	21st Sept.
B.V.I. THAMES	4113	A. Symons	28th „
B.I. KAISAR-I-HIND	4028	F. H. Seymour	5th Oct.
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	12th „
B.I. ORIENTAL	5152	C. Gadd	19th „
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	26th „
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	2nd Nov.
B.V.I. CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weighell	9th „
B.I. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	16th „
† SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	23rd „
B.I. CARTHAGE	5280	M. De Horne	30th „

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The Steamers marked B.V.I. proceed direct to VENICE, taking passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port tranship to the mail steamer at Aden, and passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice steamer.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

The "Caledonia" (marked B M) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No passengers for London will be booked for this voyage.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 A. M. on day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued for Round-the-World tours *via* Japan and Vancouver, or *via* Australia and America.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo :—

7th August	4th September
21st August	18th September

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th July, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Sep.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	B. Vidos	4,235	350	9th Aug.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	9th Sep.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA TERESA.	V. Gherzmann	3,042	350	21st August

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras, and Colombo.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Aug. 1, 1895.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.
Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. SINGAPORE	20th Aug. 1895
S. S. R. RUBATTINO	19th Sept. 1895

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months, Rs. 900 ; nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the Option of going *via* Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by Subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other weekly and daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 8th of each month.

For Freights and Passage, &c., Apply to

E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July, 25, 1895.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA (JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY).

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA'S CHARTERED STEAMER "CAM," 3,022 Tons, Captain J. MATHIAS, will SAIL on or about 9th August for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and NAGASAKI, also engaging Cargo for CHEFOO, JINSEN-FUSAN, GENSAN and VLADIVOSTOCK.

For freight and other particulars apply to—

TATA & SONS, Agents,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha
(Japan Mail Steamship Co.).
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 31st July, 1895.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS,—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 10th August, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,694 tons, on the 13th August, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on the 8th August, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on the 8th August, at 7 a. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,464 tons, on the 10th August, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on the 16th August, calling at Mozambique, Quillimane, Chinde, Beira and Inhambane.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 6th August, 1895. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATES[illegible] full information as to berths availa[illegible]ed at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 9th August, 1895, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

For further particulars apply to

THE AGENT,
Messageries Maritimes Co.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

FOR SALE.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY. WROUGHT IRON TURN TABLES FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 o'clock P.M. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, the 7th August, Offers for the purchase of 21 Wrought Iron 15 feet Railway Turn Tables, Unused, weighing about 5 tons each, now lying in the General Stores Yard, Parel, where the same can be seen on application.

Offers, accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs 100 as Security, to be made on the Company's Form, to be obtained from the Undersigned.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 27th July, 1895.

TO ALL STEAM USERS. VALVOLINE.

A TRIAL is solicited of the above Celebrated OILS—

A Cylinder for very high pressure Steam.
A A Do. do. but of greater viscosity.
D L R Do. do. of very heavy viscosity
C Do. do. medium viscosity.
S Magnet Red for heavy bearings Especially those that are inclined to run hot.

Prices on application to the Sole Agents for Bombay.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., LD.

SIVAGANGA ZEMINDARY RUPEE LOAN, 1895.

THE Resident Lessee hereby notifies that this ENTIRE LOAN for SIX LAKHS OF RUPEES has been Underwritten at Par.

Single Bonds of Rs. 500 each in the various issues can now therefore only be obtained from leading Brokers in the Bombay, Calcutta and Madras Markets.

The Terms of the Bonds are as under :—

Series.	Bonds.	Bearing interest	Due 1st July.	To be Redeemed a per Bond.
	Rs. 500 each	at p. ct. p. a.	A. D.	
A.	200	6	1896	Rs. 500-0-0
B.	200	5¾	1897	„ 502-8-0
C.	200	5½	1898	„ 507-8-0
D.	200	5¼	1899	„ 515-0-0
E.	400	5	1900	„ 525-0-0

HORSE CLOTHING.

FOR Heavy BLANKETING SUITS for the Hills and the Cold Season ; for Serge Suits for the Rains ; for light Cotton Sheets for the Hot Weather, apply to the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

Samples free on Application.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
(OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.)

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. [illegible] the most approved principles under Personal S[illegible]

Horses b[illegible] and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddl[illegible] Charged [illegible] Horses standing [illegible]

At T[illegible]
Co[illegible]
Ex[illegible]
Ve[illegible]
C[illegible]

'95 SEASON **SUTTON'S SEEDS** SEASON '95.
FOR
INDIA.

GARDEN PUMPS. GARDEN TOOLS.

No. 1.
SUTTON'S COLLECTION of VEGETABLE SEEDS, forty Varieties.
Price, Cash, Rs. 10-8 ; Credit, Rs. 11-12.

No. 2.
SUTTON'S COLLECTION of VEGETABLE SEEDS, twenty Varieties.
Price, Cash, Rs. 5-8 ; Credit, Rs. 6-2.

No. 3.
SUTTON'S COLLECTION of FLOWER SEEDS, twenty-two Varieties.
Price, Cash, Rs. 8-0 ; Credit, Rs. 9-0.

No. 4.
SUTTON'S COLLECTION of FLOWER SEEDS, sixteen Varieties.
Price, Cash, Rs. 5-8 ; Credit, Rs. 6-2.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

SAXONY—"JUST THE MONSOON TEXTURE."

CASHMERE FINISH— **WOOL SUITS** "SOAP SHRUNK."

A LARGE CHOICE OF THE LATEST STYLES } COAT AND TROUSERS. {Rs. 35 ONLY.

HOAR & CO., { THE FIRM FOR NEW GOODS. } **BOMBAY.**

MASONIC OUTFITTERS AND JEWELLERS.

THORPE & Co. have always on hand a large supply of CLOTHING for EVERY DEGREE in FREEMASONRY.

	Rs.	As.
Master Mason's Aprons, English Blue, Best Quality	16	0
Do. do. Scotch Crimson, Best Quality	16	0
Leather Cases for the above	4	0
Mark Master's Aprons, Best Quality	16	0
Royal Arch Companion's Apron and Sash, Best Quality	33	0

Complete Sets of Lodge and Chapter Regalia and Jewels always in Stock for Furnishing of Lodges and Chapters.

THORPE & CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MONSOON NECESSARIES.

GENTS' WATERPROOFS,
LADIES' WATERPROOFS.
GENTS' UMBRELLAS,
LADIES' UMBRELLAS.
CARRIAGE APRONS.
DRIVING RUGS.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KNOWN AS THE BEST
HAIR WASH
AND RESTORATIVE IN INDIA.
KEMP'S CELEBRATED
EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE

Continues to hold the field against all its competitors.

It affords perfect protection from all the injurious effects of the Indian Climate, and is
REFRESHING,
COOLING,
STIMULATING,
CLEANSING,
RESTORATIVE.

It will be found to possess every quality necessary to nourish and renew the Growth of the Hair.

Two Sizes—Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

A REAL RESTOR[illegible]
is a daily necessity in I[illegible]
THE STRONG IN[illegible]
THE WEA[illegible]
KEMP[illegible]
is one o[illegible]
reme[illegible]
FE[illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A NEW AND EFFECTIVE REMEDY.
KEMP'S NORWEGIAN TAR PASTILLES

for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, and Chest and Throat Troubles generally.

The beneficial effects of various preparations of Tar are well-known and recognised by the Medical Profession, and these Pastilles present the remedy in a highly refined, concentrated, and convenient form.

They are put up in screw-capped Vials (for the pocket ? ?), properly protected from injury by dampness, and are guaranteed in perfect condition. Superior to any similar imported article.

Re. 1 per Vial.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

BOMBAY KNOWS
NO FINER DRINK
THAN
KEMP'S SODA WATER,
tempered with a little
"Edina" Fine Old
SCOTCH WHISKEY,
The perfection of Stimulants,
for daily use in India.

THE SODA.........As. 12 per dozen.
THE WHISKEY ......Rs. 2-12 per bottle.
" " ......Rs. 31-8 per dozen.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest [illegible]ice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing [illegible]ers. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay [illegible]tte" Steam Press.

GENTLEMEN'S

ENGLISH WATCHES, KEYLESS, GOLD AND SILVER.

THE following are the finest English Watches made. Every watch very carefully and accurately rated and adjusted for variations in positions and temperatures ; watches that will remain unaffected by Rough Riding or Hard Wear, will maintain an uniform rate under the most violent use.

EVERY PART MADE IN ENGLAND.

Keyless, ¾ plate English Lever, Jewelled, 4 pairs Rubies, escapement on ends, expansion or compensation balance, Palladium Brequet (over coil) Hair-Spring. The jewellings are of the Finest Description, all pivots most carefully tempered. The Best Workmanship and the Experience of many years has been bestowed to bring these Watches to the utmost state of Perfection. We offer them to the Public in well-manufactured Hall-Marked Gold and Silver Cases, and guarantee them to last

A CENTURY

With reasonable proper care.

		Rs.	a.
In Solid 18-carat Gold	Half-Hunting Case	650	0
Do. do.	Hunting Case	600	0
Do. do.	Crystal-Faced	550	0
In Sterling Silver Hall-Marked Cases,	Half-hunting Case	210	0
Do. do.	Hunting Case	200	0
Do. do.	Crystal-Faced	185	0

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ROVER BICYCLES

AT

CLEARANCE SALE PRICES.

ALL IN PERFECT CONDITION.

NEW POPULAR ROVER,

CUSHION TYRES, Usual Price.......... Rs. 325
Sale Price.......... Rs. 240

NEW POPULAR ROVER,

PNEUMATIC TYRES, Usual Price.......... Rs. 375
Sale Price.......... Rs. 280

OUR SPECIAL BICYCLE,

HUMBER PATTERN, CUSHION TYRES, Usual Price...... Rs. 230
Sale Price...... Rs. 180

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.,
HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

"The Anchor's Weighed" in the "Bay of Biscay" with a Supply of } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"The Skipper" and "The Midshipmite" would be "Anchored" but for } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"Life let us Cherish," and this can best be done by Smoking } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"The Vicar of Bray" and "Father O'Flynn" did both enjoy their } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"There's Nae luck about the Hoose" without } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"Robin Adair" was completely "Stranded" until he Bought } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"She wandered down the Mountain Side" to Buy } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"The Village Blacksmith" advised "The Diver" to Smoke } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"The Old Folks at Home" have "Golden Days," thanks to } BAHADUR CIGARS.
"The Minstrel Boy" sang : "Come into the Garden, Maud," and enjoy the perfume of } BAHADUR CIGARS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS :—

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

BLACKMAN FANS AND HUMIDIFIERS

COMBINED,

GIVE better HUMIDIFYING effect, more evenly distributed, and under better control than any other system, and are in most successful use in Textiled and other Factories at home and abroad. 25,000 BLACKMAN FANS at work.

BLACKMAN VENTILATING CO., LD.,
63, FORE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.
H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE Belgians, H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT of Holland. H. R. H. THE PRINCE of WALES, &c. &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY AND PALMERS,

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

THE S. S. "Thisbe" will be SOLD, at COCONADA, by AUCTION, without Reserve, on TUESDAY, the 13th August.

THE ANCHOR LINE s.s. "KARAMANIA" has arrived from GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL and MANCHESTER, and Discharges in the VICTORIA DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and TO TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without Delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the Sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be Entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every Morning to Survey Damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings: Bombay, 6th August, 1895.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Shippers of GOODS by the s.s. AJMIR, wrecked off Satpatty, and to the Underwriters, that the above Steamer was SOLD, on SATURDAY, by PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Marine Insurance Company, Limited. All Consignees having Cargo still on Board the Vessel, and which is now so Salt Water Damaged as to be Rotten and Worthless, are given notice to remove the same on or before MONDAY, the 12th Day of August instant, after which the same will be thrown overboard by the Undersigned.

હાજી કાસમ જુસબ,
i.e., HAJEE CASSUM JOOSUB.

NOTICE.

STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given in Pursuance of Clause 44 of the Company's Articles of Association, to Mr. KEROMALLY MAHOMED, registered in the Company's books as of Kantavady, Bandora, that he having failed to pay with interest the Calls due by him on eight Shares No. 191 to No. 198, standing on his name in the Company's books, as per terms of the Company's notice, dated the 1st June, 1895, given in the "Times of India," "Bombay Gazette," "Bombay Samachar," and "Jam-e-Jamshed" newspapers respectively, the said Eight Shares have been Forfeited by a Resolution of the Board of Directors at their Meeting, held on the 31st July, 1895.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 7th August, 1895.

ASQUITH
&
LORD,
APOLLO ST.
BOMBAY.

HIGH-CLASS—
—TAILORS,
BREECHES—
—MAKERS,
SHIRT—
—MAKERS,
HOSIERS—
—HATTERS.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,

ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.	Rs.	a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4	0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	5	0

Other lines, such as Club, Address and Regiment, charges Re. 1 per line extra.

THE "MOZART" STOOL.

(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)

"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT"

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.

THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,
Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass.

Height 4 ft. 1 in.. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.

SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE.
BOMBAY & POONA.

J. NEUBERG,

51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS.
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
Towels, Sheeting, &c.
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CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the mortgagee, Mr. Kaikhosroo M. Setna, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Jehanghir Jamsetjee, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Share Bazaar, on SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m., a semi-grand piano by Baner, two cottage pianos, large satsuma jars, majolica flowerpots, lamps, pictures, English-made iron safe on stand, plated ice pitcher, cruet and pickle frames, salvers, vegetable dishes, mirror door almyra, wardrobe, bedsteads, table ornaments, sideboard, glass-door large cupboard, &c.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the valuable and handsome French-polished black and teakwood household furniture, glass and crockeryware, platedware, mahogany cottage pianoforte, pictures, Brussels carpets, blackwood bedstead, almyra, etc., the property of the late Mr. A. L. BUTTERFIELD.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF SILVER CUTCH WORK.

On MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Mr. Cursetjee Cowasjee, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Maggondass and Jairamdass—

A quantity of silver Cutch-work, consisting of bowls, boxes, jugs, biscuit boxes, salvers, tea pots, sugar pots, mustard pots, tumblers, glasses, milk jugs, inkstands, flower vases, saucers, saltcellars, napkin rings, penholders, &c.

The property is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, August 7, 1895.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, opposite to the Post Office, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, of the latest design, best platedware, very rich crockery and glassware, a firstrate mahogany grand square pianoforte by S. Rose and Co., handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Brussels carpets, &c., the property of J. N. DALLAPORTA Esq., changing residence.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE VACANT LAND AT MAHIM, FACING THE SEA

On FRIDAY, the 9th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Aution, on the premises, by order of Shaik Husson bin Goolam Mohideen Rogay, the surviving trustee of the trust settlement of Bai Fatmabibi Bin Mohmed Ameen Rogay, and on account and at the risk of Hajee Miya Abdoola Hajee Miya Ahmud Khandwani and Mohmed Hoossein Burch, the following valuable property:—

LOT No. 1.—All that piece of vacant land, forming part of the oart, called Muddar, situate in Mahim wood, adjacent to the Durga of Mugdoom Saheb, containig about 360 7-9 square yards, and bounded on the North by the Durga of Mugdoom Saheb, on the south partly by the other half of the said passage and partly by the property of Jooma Salley Mohmed, on the East by the other half of the said passage, and on the West by the Mahim Baug, and is now in the possession of the said Vendor.

LOT No. 2.—All that piece of vacant land, forming part of the oart., called Muddar, situate in the Mahim wood, near the Durga of Mugdoom Saheb, containing about 284 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the said Durga, on the south partly by Lot No. 1, and partly by the property of Bala Dharmajee, on the east by the oart of Hurivalubhdas Balgovundas, and on the west by the other half of the said vacant space, and is now in the occupation of the vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, solicitors, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF A WOODEN BUNGALOW, AT COLABA, OPPOSITE THE TRAMWAY STABLES.

On SATURDAY, the 10th inst, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Mrs. A. Cazalet.

A wooden bungalow, containing 4 rooms (2-18 by 14 by 2-14 by 12), and 10 feet verandah all round. Has a cook-room with large English stove. With boiler and owen and fire places.

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1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham, in good order.

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Bombay, August 7, 1895.

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RESERVE FUND............... £160,000

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ESTABLISHED 1863.

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Reserve Fund....................................$ 50,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..........$ 100,00,000

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 6,000,000 =	Rs 1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	4,500,000 = "	90,00,000
RESERVE FUND	" 3,928,000 = "	78,56,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 9th March, 1895.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.............£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL.......................£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE, 40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES:
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
MADRAS.
COLOMBO.
KANDY.
GALLE.
SINGAPORE.
HONGKONG.
SHANGHAI.

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (129 George Street), Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.
Glasgow Deposit Agency (23, Renfield Street), Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.

The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the Minimum Monthly Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 100,000 Sums over Rs. 100,000 will be received on Terms to be ascertained on Application.

FIXED DEPOSITS,
on which Interest is allowed as under, viz.:—

If fixed for	Six Months	4 per cent. p. a.
Do.	Twelve Months	4½ per cent. "
Do.	Two or Three Years	4½ per cent. "

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms:—

If paid in India	Commission ¼th per cent
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody	" ¼th "
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India	" ¼th "

J. K. MOIR,
Manager

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Kostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses every thing hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in three days only removes gonorrhœa, gleet, and all discharges, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for syphilis, disease of the bones, sore throat, threatened destruction of the nose and palate, impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, and all those diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and the ruin of health. Under this medicine every vestige of disease rapidly disappears, and the skin assumes the pleasing softness of infancy.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous debility, relaxation, spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and carefully observe the above Registered Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Goculdas Ahmednagar Cotton Press Company, 9, Hornby Road, 3-30 p.m.
Goculdas Barsee Cotton Press Company, 9, Hornby Road, 4-30 p.m.
Bombay Legislative Council, Poona.
Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-15 p.m.

CRICKET.

Cathedral High School vs. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee Charitable Institution.
Poona Hindus vs. Islam Gymkhana.

Prince's Dock.—The steamers Bulawayo and Henry Bolckow entered the dock yesterday.

Victoria Dock.—The steamers Karamania and Khedive entered, and the steamer Dumra left the dock yesterday.

Bandora Municipal Election.—The contest for the seat on the Bandora Municipal Board, occasioned by the decease of Rev. W. W. Henriques, takes place, to-day, from 6 to 11 a.m., or 2 to 6 p.m. Mr. P. J. Braize has withdrawn in favour of Dr. D. A. De Monte.

Robbing a Child of its Ornaments.—Tatia Bapoo, residing at Khetwady 9th Lane, has reported to the police that, while his daughter, aged five years, was playing on the road, somebody removed from her person ornaments, of the aggregate value of Rs. 17.

A Missing Coolie.—Tarachund Shamji, residing at Grant Road, entrusted a coolie, on Monday morning, with two maunds of sweetmeats, and directed him to carry it to his house, but the man failed to do so, and has not since been found anywhere.

Theft at the Great Western Hotel.—Lieutenant Ayerst, residing at the Great Western Hotel, has reported to the police the theft of a silver open-faced watch, of the value of Rs. 50, from his room, between the hours of 4 and 8 p.m., on the 4th instant.

Street Accident.—On Monday forenoon, one Dawood Ladha, a Khoja, residing at Chuckla Street, was seated on a chair, in Tindal Street, when a wooden shutter suddenly fell on him from the window of a house, belonging to the late Mr. Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, causing a cut on the head, about an inch in length. Dawood was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, and after the wound was dressed he was allowed to go home.

Loving Neighbours.—Rama Yellapa, a Hindu, residing at Bapty Road, had a quarrel with his neighbour, named Rowji, on Monday evening. From words they came to blows, and in the struggle Rowji dealt a blow with his fist, on Rama's mouth, knocking out one of his teeth, and leaving another in such a shaky condition that it had to be removed by the doctor at the J. J. Hospital. Rowji has absconded, and could not be found.

Lost or Stolen.—Savakram Premji, residing at Girgaum Back Road, has reported to the police, that his son, aged four years, who was wearing ornaments of the value of Rs. 700 or Rs. 800, went out on the public road, and on his return home, in about a quarter-of-an-hour, a gold neck ornament, of the value of Rs. 150, which was fastened round the boy's neck with a bit of thread, was found missing. It could not be ascertained whether the ornament was lost or stolen.

The Velibai Charitable Dispensary.—At this dispensary, established in Punchvaty, Nasik, 1,715 patients were treated in the month of July last. Amongst them 1,218 were Hindus, 487 Mahomedans, and 10 Christians. Of the Hindus who were treated at the above-mentioned dispensary 255 were from Punchvaty, 721 from Nasik, and 242 from the adjacent villages; of the Mahomedans 445 were from Nasik and 42 from the adjacent villages; and of the Christians 6 were from Nasik, and 4 from other villages. Twenty-four minor cases of surgical operations and of extracting teeth were performed at the dispensary during the month.

A Dishonest Servant.—Before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, Inspector Stanford charged Succaram Dhunji with theft of currency notes for a thousand rupees belonging to his master, Damodhur Purshotum, a cloth-merchant, in the Mulji Jetha market. Complainant put the money in a safe in the presence of the accused. Next morning the servant did not turn up, and the complainant discovered the loss of the money. The accused had concealed himself in Damaun to avoid British interference, but the police succeeded in bringing him to Bombay, and charging before his worship. He was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and the money found with him were returned to the complainant.

A Series of Thefts by a Notorious Character.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Hurst brought up on remand, and charged one Marian Francis *alias* John Francis, a reputed thief, on three separate counts of theft of property, consisting of a silver watch, umbrella, articles of wearing apparel, &c., belonging to Miss M. A. Richardson, Thomas Malvery, and A. Lesper, residing in different parts of the city. It appears that during the last two months the accused committed thefts of property, belonging to fifteen persons, residing in differents parts of the town, and pledged them with several marwarees for petty sums. On the 27th ultimo the accused was found loitering about the compound of the Byculla Club, with a silk umbrella in his possession, and as he could not satisfactorily account for it he was arrested by the police, and upon inquiries the whole of the stolen property was recovered from the marwarees. The accused pleaded guilty to all the charges, and was sentenced to an aggregate term of rigorous imprisonment for two years and three months.

The new Parsee Knight.—The *Daily News* says:—"Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier, on whom the Queen has conferred the honour of Knighthood, is a leading member of the Parsee community in Bombay, and a co-religionist of the new Member for North-East Bethnal Green and the ex-Member for Central Finsbury. Sir Cowasji who takes no part in politics, is the son of the late Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, the merchant Prince of Bombay, whose munificence earned him the designation of the Indian Peabody. Sir Cowasjee and Lady Jehanghier, who are now on a visit to this country, will leave London shortly for the Continent *en route* to Bombay." In reference to the above, we give below an interesting extract from a private letter from a London correspondent:—"Mr. J. Cowasjee Jehanghier, Mr. Arthur Arnold, Mr. F. Howard, Mr. Walter Besant, Mr. Henry Irving, Mr. W. Karlslake, Q.C., Mr. Joseph Leese, Q.C., Dr. W. Howard, and others travelled to Windsor in a spacious saloon by a special train, and were thence conducted to the castle in royal state carriages, ridden by a postition and outrider in royal livery. On landing they were escorted into the Red Room, which is a state room with the furniture all draped in rich red damask and tapestry, rich red pile carpet to match on the oaken floor, and the walls covered with cloth of gold. After some time they were treated to a sumptuous champagne lunch in another state room out of solid silver plates, and the centre pieces on the table were all of solid gold. They were then conducted into an apartment adjoining the throne room, and afterwards introduced to the presence of her Majesty the Queen by the Lord-in-waiting one by one. As each recipient of the honour approached her Majesty, the Groom-in-waiting, asked him to kneel down, at the same time handing the sword to the Queen, who said, Rise Sir, touching him with the sword."

PARSEE NOMENCLATURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It has become of late a fashion with Parsee parents to burden their sons with a long collection of names, such as, Manekji Nusserwanji Khursetji Bhandupwalla or Muncherji Cowasji Dosabhoy Daruwalla. The eyes of readers of newspapers or other public documents, wherein such names occur, find it quite tedious to roam over them. I think it will be a relief to constant readers of newspapers, &c., if Parsee parents will, in future, put an end to this curious fashion, which I find is daily becoming common among them. I believe few will disagree with me in saying this.—Yours, &c.,

Rutnagiri, July 29. P. R. DESAI.

LIQUIDATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—If "A Shareholder" will take the trouble to call upon the liquidators of Cooper Madon and Co at their office, in Apollo Street, I have no doubt he will get all the information he requires.—Yours, &c.,

August 6. ANOTHER SHAREHOLDER.

Rowland's Odonto or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by chemists and stores. Ask for Rowland's Odonto, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

ALLEGED POISONING OF AN EAST INDIAN.

Mr. Allan F. Turner resumed the adjourned enquiry yesterday afternoon, at the Esplanade Police Court, regarding the circumstances, under which Anacleta Duarte, an East Indian, met with his death, on the morning of the 17th May last. Mr. Little, Government solicitor, appeared to conduct the enquiry. As Mr. Hemming was engaged elsewhere, he could not attend, and the cross-examination of witnesses was, therefore, reserved. Superintendents Brewin and McDermott and Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali, of the C. I. Department, watched the proceedings on behalf of the police.

Dr. Thomas David Collis Barry, examined by Mr. Little, said: I am a Surgeon-Captain, in the Indian Medical Service, and Chemical Analyser to Government. On the 8th ultimo I received by the hands of Inspector Flemming a sealed earthen chatty secured by a cloth covering. The seal was perfect, and the impression on the seal corresponded with that on the seal on the forwarding letter from the coroner's surgeon. The chatty was labelled "Viscera from the chest and abdomen of A. Duarte." The chatty contained what appeared to be a mass of viscera. The result of my analysis was that I found strychnia present. I found it sufficient to cause the death of a man.

Dr. Sidney Smith, surgeon to the coroner, examined by Mr. Little, said: On the 7th ultimo, I attended at the Sewree Cemetery, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, where this man, Diogo Felix Duarte was also present. I saw a closed coffin, with a plate on it, on which was written "A. Duarte, aged thirty-nine." The coffin appeared to have been just exhumed, and was resting on the earth freshly thrown out by the side of the grave. The coroner, the jury, and I were present, when the lid was unscrewed and removed. When the lid was removed I saw the body of a man in the coffin. The body was dressed in a coat, waist-coat, shirt, trousers, and boots. I said to Diogo Felix Duarte, who was standing next to me at the time, "Is that your brother, and he replied "yes." I then had the body taken out of the coffin, and placed on a table, which I had brought alongside the grave. I unbuttoned the coat, waistcoat, and shirt, and then opened the body by one incision from the top of the chest-bone to the lower part of the abdomen. The skin was hard and dry. I then removed the whole of the viscera from the chest and abdomen, including the diaphragm, and placed them in a new earthen chatty as I was unable to separate the various organs. The whole of the viscera was matted together. I then put four folds of cloth over the mouth of the chatty, which I tied with a string, and sealed with my signet ring. I then handed the sealed chatty to Inspector Flemming with instructions that he was to see me on the following morning, at 8 o'clock, to receive a letter, to take the chatty to the Chemical Analyser to Government. On the following morning Inspector Flemming came to my house, when I gave him the usual letter, which I give when sending anything to the Chemical Analyser to Government. After a post-mortem examination I made an impression with my signet ring on sealing wax on the letter. From a half to two grains of strychnia would kill a man. Supposing the powder in the bottle now shown to me was strychnia, I think there would be about five grains in the bottle. The symptoms of strychnia-poisoning are tetanic spasms. Death would ordinarily ensue from five to twenty minutes after the symptoms had commenced. It would depend on what quantity and in what form it were given. As to the time the symptoms would commence from the taking of the poison. If a strong dose were given the symptoms would come on in about an hour or an hour and a half at the outside. If the pill were soft the symptoms would come on probably sooner, than if the pill were hard. If a strong dose were given, the symptoms might come on in a few minutes. Strychnia is intensely bitter.

Examined by the coroner, witness continued: Strychnia is white. I agree with the statement in "Taylor's Manual of Medical Jurisprudence," that strychnia does not appear to undergo any change in the dead body from the process of putrefaction. Prior to the symptoms showing, a man, who had swallowed strychnia, could walk and talk and do his usual business.

The inquiry was at his stage again adjourned till to-morrow (Thursday) afternoon, at the Esplanade Police Court.

DR. HYAMS DISCHARGED.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Brewin appeared, and applied for permission to withdraw the case against Dr. Abraham Hyams who stood charged with cheating the Sun Life Insurance Company of Canada, in respect of a life-policy of Rs. 10,000 assuring the life of A. Duarte an East Indian. Mr. Brewin said that the case was placed before the Public Prosecutor, and after consulting with him be made the application as the prosecution did not wish to lead evidence against the accused.

Mr. Davar, barrister-at-law, who appeared with Mir Sarfarsz Ali, barrister-at-law, and Mr. Hugh Sealy, pleader, for the accused, said that in discharging the accused he hoped his worship would say that nothing was found to go against the accused, who, the Public Prosecutor must have been satisfied, was entirely innocent. Dr. Hyams had suffered a good deal mentally and such a charge hanging against him affected his reputation to some extent. Counsel therefore, desired that his worship in justice to the accused would say that Dr. Hyams left the court without any stigma on his character.

His worship observed that being in full possession of the facts, the Public Prosecutor must have been satisfied as to the innocence of the man, but the court had nothing before it, and the charge being withdrawn the accused was discharged.

THE TROOPING PROGRAMME.

The following is the trooping programme between England and India during the 1895-96 season:—

Outward—Arrivals—1st voyage, 2nd October, with 20th Hussars and drafts; (*a*) 2nd, 9th October with 1st Wiltshire Regiment, "F" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery and 41st Field Battery and drafts; (*b*) 3rd, 24th October, with 2nd South Staffordshire Regiment and drafts; 4th, 2nd November, with drafts; (*c*) 5th, 6th December, with 1st East Yorkshire Regiment and drafts; 6th, 18th December, with No. 9 Eastern Division, Royal Artillery, and drafts; 7th, 2nd January, with drafts; 8th, 13th January, with drafts; 9th, 5th February, with 1st and 16th Field Batteries, R. A., and drafts; 10th, 15th February, with drafts; 11th, 5th March, with drafts; and 12th, 26th March, with drafts.

Homeward—Departures—1st voyage, 10th October, with 7th Hussars for Natal; 2nd, 16th October, with 2nd Wiltshire Regiment, "Q" Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, and 43rd Field Battery, R.A., and details; 3rd, 2nd November, with No. 21 Company, Southern Division, R.A., and 1st Worcestershire Regiment, to Aden. No. 23 Company, Eastern Division, R.A. and 2nd West Yorkshire Regiment from Aden, and details; 4th, 12th November, with details; 5th, 14th December, with details; 6th, 27th December, with 2nd Royal Lancaster Regiment and details; 7th, 11th January, with details; 8th, 23rd January, with details; 9th, 12th February, with 44th and 65th Field Batteries R. A. and details; 10th, 22nd February, with details; 11th, 12th March, with details; and 12th, 4th April, with detail.

The 1st Royal Highlanders from Mauritius and the first Loyal North Lancashire Regiment for Ceylon will be moved by Imperial Transport about the end of January. (*a*) Calls at Karachi on 7th October and lands 1st Wiltshire Regiment, and details for Sind District; (*b*) Calls at Calicut on 22nd October and lands 2nd South Staffordshire Regiment; (*c*) Calls at Vingorla on 5th December and lands 1st East Yorkshire Regiment.

The Italian shipbuilding programme for the present financial year comprises two battleships (now on the stocks), four armoured and three protected cruisers, one torpedo despatch-boat, one gunboat, one torpedo-catcher and some sea-going torpedo-boats. As the Naval Budget provides less than a million sterling for this purpose, whilst the completion of these vessels would cost close on five millions, it will take at least five years before the present programme can be carried out completely, whilst any new construction put in hand in the meantime would still further retard its realisation. In view of this fact the Italian Admiralty has shelved all further projects for large construction in order to complete as soon as possible those now in hand, and the only vessels intended to be newly put on the stocks in 1895-96 are a torpido catcher of twenty-eight knots, and several sea-going torpedoes of 150 tons and twenty-five knots, both types to be fitted with multitubular boilers heated with petroleum, on Cuniberti's system. Aluminium will be used as far as desirable.

Floriline.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wettooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline, being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road London, England.

HIGH COURT.—Original Side.

(Before the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Starling.)

DISPUTES IN A WEALTHY PARSEE FAMILY.

NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE PUNTHAKEE AND ANOTHER VS. MUNCHERJEE BOMONJEE PUNTHAKEE.

Their lordships delivered judgment in this case, which was an appeal by the defendant, a well-known Parsee merchant, from a decision of Mr. Justice Candy, who, in June, 1894, passed a decree in favour of the plaintiffs, for Rs. 7,000, with interest from the 4th March 1888, and the costs of the suit. The plaintiffs are the son and daughter-in-law of the appellant, from whom they had claimed the sum of Rs. 7,000, in respect of jewellery said to have been presented to them at the time of their marriage. The Hon. Mr. Macpherson, with Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee, and Motilal, appeared for the appellant and defendant; and Mr. Inverarity, with Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder, and Bayley, appeared for the plaintiffs and respondents.

The Chief Justice, in giving the court's decision, said: Upon the first point which has been urged upon us in this appeal, that there was no consideration for the agreement deposed to by the plaintiff in his examination, and further evinced by the exhibits, we do not entertain doubt, but as it is desirable to have a clear view of the facts before us when considering the second and more important question, we state them as they present themselves to our minds. The plaintiff Nusserwanjee, who is the son of the defendant, was in the year 1888 about to marry the second plaintiff, Meherbano. It is customary amongst Parsees for the father of the bridegroom, on the occasion of the marriage of his sons, to give ornaments, or money for the purchase of ornaments, to the bride. Such ornaments are considered to be the joint property of the husband and wife. Previous to the marriage, the defendant promised to give Rs. 7,000 to his son Nusserwanjee to purchase such ornaments, and Nusserwanjee agreed to that amount. The marriage subsequently took place. Upon the occasion of the marriage, the defendant, not finding it convenient to pay the Rs. 7,000 in cash, handed Nusserwanjee or his wife an order addressed to his place of business, which was carried on in the name of Bomonjee Muncherjee Punthakee, and which, for brevity (though inaccurately) we shall refer to as "the defendant's firm." The order is dated the 14th March, 1888, and is to the following effect—"My son Nusserwanjee marries to-day. Do you be pleased to pay Rs. 7,000 for ornaments, together with interest thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum within a period of three years from this day." Our interpreter informs us that the exact literal translation of the direction for payment is "Do you be pleased to pay Rs. 7,000 in three years from this day's time." The meaning is the same. It is, we think, a direction to pay the Rs. 7,000 with interest, but giving three years, within which the firm could not be called on to pay. This document the plaintiff Nusserwanjee took or sent to the defendant's firm, and was given a receipt signed in the name of the firm. It runs thus—"To Bhai Nusserwanjee Muncherjee Punthakee. You sent me "chithi" for Rs. 7,000 on me. This sum, which your father Muncherjee Bomonjee Punthakee caused to be paid to you in respect of the ornaments appertaining to your marriage, has been carried to your account, bearing interest at 4 per cent. For the same this receipt is given." An account was thereupon opened in the books of the defendant's firm, which has ever since been carried on, but no interest or any part of the principal sum has ever been paid to the plaintiff. The above two documents must, we think, be read together. The receipt, when read in connectin with the order, is, we think, a receipt by the defendant's firm for Rs. 7,000, payable with interest at 4 per cent., but not to be demanded as of right within three years. Being given in the plaintiff Nusserwanjee's name, it is a receipt in his favour. The result of the transaction appears thus to be that the plaintiff Nusserwanjee, in lieu of the Rs. 7,000 which his father had promised to give on his marriage, accepted the undertaking of the letter in the name of his firm, and the father in the name of his firm undertook to pay the plaintiff Rs. 7,000 with interest, but not before the expiration of three years. Now, on the question of consideration, we should feel no difficulty in holding that the marriage took place at the father's request, and upon the understanding that the father should make the customary presents for ornaments which, by agreement between father and son, were fixed at Rs. 7,000. It is a much stronger case than that of Shadwell vs. Shadwell, 9 Q. B., N. S., 159, where such a request was implied by the majority of the court. But even without implying a request, it is, we think, clear that the marriage took place upon the faith of the father's promise, and so the case falls within the principle of Hammersley vs. De Bill, 12 cl. and F., 45, and within the meaning of section 8 of the Contract Act. The plaintiff, by contracting the marriage, fulfiled the condition upon which the promise was made. Turning now to the question of limitation, it has been considered by the divisional court that a case of trust has been made out in respect of the sum of Rs. 7,000 referred to in the exhibits, and that the defendant in the same way held that sum in trust for the plaintiff. This view was not strenuously upheld in the argument before us, and indeed in a later judgment in the case of Dorabjee Jehangir Randeria vs. Muncherjee Bomonjee Punthakee, I. L. R., 19 Bom., 358, the learned judge has himself receded from it. The documents, in our opinion, do not evidence a trust, nor can we imply a trust from the surrounding circumstances so as to bring the case within the meaning of section 10 of the Limitation Act; and, unless we can do that, it is useless to speak of a trust in this connection. The division court has also held that, if the Rs. 7,000 were not held by the defendant in trust for the plaintiff, the case falls within article 60 of the second schedule to the Act, so that the claim is not barred. The wording of the documents, however, shows that the Rs. 7,000 were not deposited under an agreement that they should be payable on demand, inasmuch as they were not necessarily payble for a period of three years, nor indeed can it in fact be said that there ever was a deposit, though a liability to pay the amount was for consideration undertaken by the defendant's firm. The case must, therefore, fall under some other provision of the law. The provision governing it is, in our opinion, article 115. There is no other article suggested, or that we can discover, specifically applicable to the case. Limitation under that article (115) begin to run from the time when the contract is broken. What that time is must depend upon the terms, express or implied, of the contract itself, whether it is an absolute contract to pay Rs. 7,000 with interest on the expiration of three years from the date of the contract, or whether it is a contract to pay that sum on demand, subject to the three years' grace allowed to the defendant. The documents, evidencing the contract, are loosely and inartificially drawn, and do not clearly specify the exact obligations which they impose on the defendants' firm, or, in other words, upon the defendant. Ordinarily it is the duty of the debtor to pay his debt when due to the creditor. (Story's Contracts, 967.) If he does not do so, he breaks his contract, and time begins to run against the creditor. We think, however, in the present case, that the documents, read in the light of the surrounding circumstances, show that such was not the nature of the obligation which the defendant undertook. The contract, though in substance a promise to pay by the defendant, is in form a direction to a third party to pay. No definite time for such payment is specified; it is left to depend upon the convenience of the parties. The purpose for which the payment was to be made, the purchase of ornaments for the wife, is set forth on the face of the document. This is an indication, we think, that it was the intention of the parties that the payment should not be made until Nusserwanjee and his wife were prepared to purchase ornaments, and that until then the money should remain at interest with the defendant's firm. These circumstances, coupled with the near relationship between the parties, lead, we think, to the conclusion that the parties intended that the money should not be paid until the plaintiff required it for the purpose for which it was destined and until Nusserwanjee demanded it. The contract was not, therefore, we think, broken until the plaintiffs demanded the money, which they did for the first time within the period of limitation. The appeal will be dismissed with costs.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Budroodin Tyabjee.)

A CONSENT DECREE.

NUSSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE COOPER VS. MAHOMED MEHDI TARIA TOPUN.

His lordship made a consent decree in this suit, which was brought by the plaintiff against the defendant, a son of the late Sir Tharia Topun, Kt., to recover the sum of Rs. 8,000 due by the defendant under his promissory note passed in favour of the plaintiff's father, Mr. Maneckjee. Messrs. Inverarity and Scott, instructed by Mr. Jehangir Dorabji Neemuchwalla, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared for the defendant. At a previous hearing of the case in March last, the defendant had brought into court the sum of Rs. 1,500 and interest only, denying that he had received the balance of Rs. 6,500. However, when the case was again called on, the defendant himself was not present in court, and his counsel, Mr. Russell, informed his lordship that he was instructed on behalf of the defendant to consent to a decree for the plaintiff for the full amount with costs. His lordship thereupon passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff for the full amount claimed with interest from 30th April, 1894, the date of the promissory note, with further costs and further interest on judgment at 6 per cent.

INQUIRE FOR GAMES.—Artists' Colours, Household Requisites, Patent Medicines. Toilet Preparations and Articles. Invalid Food, Sick Room Requirements, and other useful articles for personal use, &c., at MADON, SON & Co. Hummum Street Fort, Bombay.

MUNICIPAL BUSINESS.

At the August meeting of the Corporation, which commences to-morrow, a letter will be received from Government, confirming the amendment of the bye-laws recently proposed by the Corporation. The Hon. Mr. Mehta will re-introduce a subject, which cropped up at the last meeting by proposing the taking of the "joint opinion of counsel (of whom the Hon'ble Acting Advocate-General shall be one) on the following points: (*a*) Whether the Corporation has power under the Municipal Act to provide at their discretion for lighting of streets other than public streets. (*b*) Whether the President of the Corporation has power to rule that a motion, or proposition, otherwise in order, shall not be submitted to the Corporation on the ground that in his opinion it is *ultra vires* or not within the authority of the Corporation to pass. (*c*) Whether the Corporation is concluded by such ruling or not." Rao Bahadur Dhakjee Cashinathjee will also take up the question by asking for a report from the Acting Commissioner as to the authority under which many of the private streets are now lighted by the Municipality, and the lighting of which at the Municipal expense is intended to be extended and not disturbed. He will also ask for a return of the existing private streets and lanes and the cost of lighting such as are now lighted by the Municipality at the public expense. Considerable discussion may be expected on Mr. Abdulla M. Dharamsi's motion asking the Acting Commissioner to arrange for experimental filtering at the Malabar Hill reservoir till the end of November next at a rate not exceeding five hundred gallons per square yard per day. Four proposals will be brought up by the Acting Commissioner for the purchase of properties for Municipal improvements, and one for the sale of some land, which has already been sold by auction, conditionally upon the assent of the Corporation being obtained. The letter from Mr. Vidal in which Government accepts to some extent the views of the Corporation in regard to the incidence of the police charges will come up for consideration. The Commissioner, as requested, has sent in a report, stating that the principle adopted for making appointments of registrars of births and deaths is by selection based on the qualifications and experience of the candidates. There are in all six registrars, and the last vacancy occurred in 1885. The Health Officer reports that no complaints have lately been made to him about any of the registrars not doing their work properly. Out of the six registrars five are medical men, and the remaining one is a clerk, who looks after the registration of births and deaths occurring in the harbour. The Acting Commissioner, in forwarding a letter from the Special Drainage Engineer, relating to the sectional sewerage district of Mazagon, writes:—

> The Corporation are already, I think, aware of the main facts as again set forth in Mr. Smith's report. Both the late Municipal Commissioner and the Corporation considered it futile to embark on a heavy expenditure merely to mitigate and apply very doubtful remedies to the existing nuisance, and determined to await the trial of the Shone system at Colaba, while authorising the Special Drainage Engineer to prepare plans and estimates inclusive of the cost of engines, boilers, and mains so as to avoid any loss of time as soon as the Shone system has been tested in Colaba and yielded, as expected, satisfactory results. Mr. Smith, it will be seen, is taking the necessary steps in the matter, and, unless any fresh development should take place, I do not consider it advisable to recede from the present position. There is nothing to show conclusively that the temporary alleviation proposed would work satisfactorily or give results in any way commensurate with the outlay, while it is obvious that, when the Shone system is applied to this sectional sewerage district, the money would have been wasted on works superseded and rendered useless by the adoption of the general plans.

A report is sent in regarding the question of road-watering in the monsoon. The Executive Engineer writes:—

> As long as the existing system of watering the public roads by means of carts continues suitable arrangements cannot be made for watering the roads during long breaks in the weather in the monsoon. Indents for bullocks for the watering carts are required to be made on the contractors on the evening previous to the day on which the watering is to be done, and if it happens to rain on the night of the day on which the indents are made or on the day the bullocks are to be employed, the watering is not needed and the hire of the bullocks is wasted. It may be urged that these bullocks might be employed for other works when not required for watering. With regard to this I may state that the only way in which they can be employed is to put them to carts for conveying metal. The rates of hire for bullocks for watering are not the same as those for bullocks with carts. Carts are not therefore supplied with the bullocks required for watering. Moreover, a large number of carts cannot be employed for conveying metal without making previous arrangements for supplying the necessary labour to fill up the carts and to spread the metal. The budget grant for road watering does not also provide for watering the roads in the monsoon. From the savings in the road watering grants in the previous two years, six reels have been purchased, and the water main in Church Gate Street is now being fitted up with similar hydrants and the Clerk Road with the old pattern hydrants. When this is done, it will be possible to water these streets directly from the main. Some of the principal roads in "A" ward are now watered by means of reels during the breaks in the weather. This is only a small beginning. I hope that in a few years the existing watering cart will be entirely done away with and the roads watered either by means of reels or hose directly from the mains. Every possible endeavour is made to effect savings in the watering grant with a view to utilize the money thus saved in obtaining more reels or providing the new pattern hydrants for watering the roads directly from the mains. If the Corporation would make a special grant of, say, about 3 or 4 lakhs of rupees, for the work of fixing new pattern hydrants along all the water mains in the City at intervals of about 130 feet, the work of watering the roads could be done more effectually and economically than at present, and means would be secured to get the roads watered during the long breaks in the weather.

In forwarding the letter Mr. Snow expresses his opinion that it would not be advisable to provide hydrants all at once owing to the expense. He thinks the cost might be extended over a number of years by the making of an annual grant.

In accordance with a request made at a previous meeting, Mr. Snow sends in a report concerning the method of assessment of properties in the city, but as we lately gave our readers a full description of the procedure of the Assessment Department, the letter need not be reproduced here. The only new point brought out is that the amount of law charges in connection with the appeals made against valuations last year is Rs. 1,037, out of which Rs. 90 were allowed to the Municipality as costs. Mr. Snow also submits, as requested, the papers and correspondence relating to property, situated in 2nd Phanaswady Lane, and the Small Cause Court suit connected therewith. He states:

> The case presents no special features of interest except as showing how carefully the matter was gone into by the Assessment Department and every precaution used to prevent the property being over or under-assessed. I would point out that it is not feasible to reduce questions of this kind to any hard-and-fast rule, so many elements of doubt and difficulty occur both from the variations of the letting value of properties in close proximity and the fact that many houses occupied by the owners or their relatives would have a far higher rent demanded for them if let to strangers. A comparison of all data available is therefore the only means of arriving at a definite valuation of any kind, and it is obvious that a considerable element of uncertainty must prevail. It will be observed that the acting Revenue and Refund Audit Officer took the mean between the old and new valuations at Rs. 380 and Rs. 540, and fixed the amount at Rs. 460 gross per annum. I agree with the Assessor and Collector that, when a property has been carefully valued, this is a fair method of procedure, especially when houses are occupied by owners and the difficulty of arriving at a correct decision is enhanced. At the hearing of the appeal the valuation was put back to the old one of Rs. 380, but no order was made as to costs—a sufficient proof that the Assessment Department had acted in a perfectly fair and reasonable manner. The Assessor and Collector has inspected the property, and considers that a valuation of from Rs. 420 to Rs. 480 would be near the mark. The number of appeals preferred year by year is small, and the results are on the whole decidedly favourable to the Municipality. The remarks of his honour the Judge, as quoted by the solicitors, show that he admitted there was no conclusive basis of valuation, and under the circumstances disclosed it would appear to be still an open question as to what the letting value of the property under discussion might prove to be. I beg further to state that there are no special features of interest about this case. The matter was thoroughly and fairly dealt with by the Assessment Department, and the ordinary procedure followed, while the result of the appeal leads to no positive conclusion.

In a report on another assessment appeal case, concerning which the Corporation was interested, the Commissioner says:—

> Touching the summary nature of these inquiries, noticed by the Chief Judge, all such hearings are necessarily summary, as there are only the owners' statement and the evidence comprised in the entries of the inspecting officers in their field books as to the amount of accommodation in the various properties, the description of occupation, and the rents of various portions to rely on. Where accounts of rents received or other evidence are produced by the owners, careful attention to, and examination of the same is always accorded. No other method is practicable, as some thousands of complaints have to be heard, and the time at the disposal of the department is only from the 15th January to the 20th March. At the hearing of this complaint no evidence was produced except the bare statement of the owner as to the valuation, and it will be noticed that the Judge placed no reliance on his valuation, and estimated it far above that figure. I am unaware as to why a case of this trivial nature, presenting no important features for discussion, should have been selected for special report. A perusal of the facts will show that the Assessment Department acted with caution and diligence in the matter, and that their valuation was based upon the best evidence available and probably very near the mark. The extra cost of Rs. 3 incurred was merely fortuitous, as it was hardly possible to anticipate such rapid execution by the appelant. I do not propose to make any further remarks in this report, as I consider that to do so would be only wasting the time of the Corporation for no possible object.

The other business before the Corporation includes a consideration of the letter, in which Mr. Snow admits the loss by the Municipality of the discount on the printing contract, in cases where the maximum number entered in the schedule has not been ordered.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 6TH OF AUGUST 1895.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·430	Calm	2	89·1	78·1	87	0·46	10·95	−3·75
Agra	29·447	SW	5	86·6	77·7	93	0·39	14·33	−1·49
Cawnpore	29·477	Calm	4	88·8	77·1	93	1·44	14·59	...
Allahabad	29·432	NNW	2	85·6	78·3	91	0·35	18·73	−1·11
Jhansi	29·479	WSW	5	85·6	76·2	96	0·62	18·67	−1·88
Jacobabad	29·366	SE	6	103·1	85·0	65	..	0·11	−1·76
Karachi	29·448	WSW	19	87·0	80·7	85	0·03	0·93	−3·51
Jeypore	29·499	WNW	4	80·5	74·9	89	1·59	14·73	+0·75
Ajmere	29·513	W	12	82·1	75·6	86	...	17·51	+6·19
Deesa	29·527	WSW	14	89·2	76·0	87	0·17	10·15	−4·76
Ahmedabad	29·558	SW	3	88·2	76·6	86	0·09	16·55	..
Bhuj	29·497	W	20	91·5	76·4	87	0·08	9·82	+0·42
Rajkot	29·510	WSW	13	87·9	73·7	83	0·02	14·38	−5·23
Veraval	29·563	WSW	19	84·0	77·8	87	0·03	7·75	..
Neemuch	29·564	WSW	17	86·7	73·6	87	..	16·53	+0·51
Indore	29·571	W	4	84·7	71·6	95	0·02	17·03	+0·08
Saugor	29·505	SW	4	85·3	72·6	98	1·76	33·37	+7·13
Jubbulpore	29·486	SW	5	84·9	73·1	97	1·29	34·13	−0·19
Hoshangabad	29·545	WSW	4	84·3	71·7	91	0·08	29·13	−1·06
Khandwa	29·581	W	12	85·2	75·6	80	...	16·19	+0·20
Raipur	29·502	WSW	10	83·3	72·6	92	0·33	28·80	+0·61
Nagpur	29·536	WSW	11	85·7	76·1	86	..	32·05	+6·24
Amraoti	29·595	SW	13	87·1	78·3	86	...	14·96	−4·01
Akola	29·584	WSW	7	87·5	73·7	86	0·02	17·10	−1·11
Surat	29·584	W	G	87·0	75·5	93	0·21	19·25	−10·55
Malegaon	29·595	W	15	86·9	73·1	64	...	8·24	−1·66
Bombay	29·645	WSW	19	83·6	75·5	88	0·50	37·34	−11·78
Poona	29·656	WSW	10	81·6	69·1	91	0·05	13·55	+1·16
Ahmednagar	29·629	WSW	12	82·3	70·1	81	...	10·81	...
Aurangabad	29·652	Calm	7	81·3	69·2	87	0·07	10·88	..
Sholapur	29·676	WSW	9	86·2	70·0	85	0·19	8·29	−2·06
Ratnagiri	29·699	SSW	17	81·1	75·9	82	0·27	60·51	−11·98
Belgaum	29·701	W	26	75·2	66·8	95	0·21	25·85	+0·19
Goa	29·717	NW	13	83·1	75·1	87	0·56	68·57	...
Karwar	29·736	SW	8	80·1	76·9	90	1·73	83·86	+2·40
Mangalore	29·776	WSW	3	84·8	75·1	91	0·59	97·73	+22·44
Calicut	29·791	Calm	3	81·2	74·0	88	0·24	65·49	−1·31
Cochin	29·809	Calm	M	85·2	73·7	89	0·43	48·54	−4·58
Bangalore	29·757	WSW	14	79·2	63·8	88	..	6·59	−2·30
Secunderabad	29·612	WSW	11	77·6	69·9	85	0·65	13·22	−0·21
Masuliptm.	29·614	WNW	6	87·0	74·1	91	0·42	14·49	+2·32
Bellary	29·702	WSW	13	90·2	74·9	64	..	4·25	+0·23
Cuddapah	29·688	W	M	92·1	75·4	76	0·12	6·22	−2·87
Madras	29·687	W	6	90·5	78·5	72	...	7·38	+0·48
Coimbatore	29·765	SW	7	90·9	71·3	82	...	3·25	+0·88
Trichinopoly	29·720	W	7	100·2	78·2	65	...	2·38	−1·24
Negapatam	29·702	W	8	99·1	78·3	79	...	2·96	−1·71
Colombo	29·801	WSW	9	87·5	78·5	72	0·01	14·67	+1·09
Aden	29·587	SSW	15	94·3	83·9	78	...	0·07	−0·06

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall:—J. J. H.=0·51 (43·64); G. T. H.=0·65 (35·65); St. G. H.=0·77 (36·74); C. P.=0·50 (37·34).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly to slightly over the whole country. The distribution is unchanged, and the bario gradients are steep. Winds are blowing from their ordinary monsoon direction, and the force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 24 miles an hour at Bhuj and Veraval, 20 at Ajmere, 18 at Amraoti and 16 at Neemuch, Bangalore and Secunderabad. The maximum temperature is considerably in excess of the average at Bhuj, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Negapatam, and the minimum in slight excess in several places. The highest temperature in the shade was 103° at Jacobabad and the lowest 64° and Bangalore. Humidity changes are small, and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Karwar (1·73"), Cawnpore (1·44") and Jubbulpore (1·29"), and light to moderate showers at Delhi, Agra, Allahabad, Jhansi, Deesa, Raipur, Surat, Bombay, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Goa, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin, Secunderabad, Masulipatam and Cuddapah. The monsoon gradient on the West Coast between Cochin and Bombay is about one and a quarter times steeper than usual, and conditions are favourable for rain in light or moderate showers there and in all other districts.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[By Telegraph.]

SIMLA, Aug. 6.

Tuesday's pressure has decreased everywhere, the fall being brisk over the greater part of the country. A slight depression is developing over the head of the Bay and a trough of low pressure is reforming over the Gangetic Plain. Pressure reads below normal almost everywhere, the deficiency being large over the head of the Bay. Calms and variable breezes continue to prevail over the Gangetic Plain and the wind is more easterly than usual in Lower Bengal, but elsewhere normal monsoon directions obtain, though some northerly breezes are still reported in parts of the Punjab. The mean temperature is low in Burma, N.-W.-Provinces, Punjab, Sind, Rajputana and Madras and normal in other provinces, Little or no rain has fallen in Punjab, Sind, Western Rajputana, Kathiawar, west of the Central Provinces, the Deccan, Lower Bengal, and elsewhere showery weather is reported. Akyab and Darjeeling report nearly three; and Rangoon, Bhamo, Dhubri, Sibsagar, Purnea, Darbhanga, Patna, Bahraich, Cawnpur, Lucknow, Dehra Dun, Karwar, Jubbulpore, Saugor, Sambalpur, Chanda and Jeypur over one inch of rain during the twenty-four hours ending at 8 a.m., to-day.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Espl'de. In.	Espl'de. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Cts.
Previously registered	43	20	35	0	36	33	36	84
Tuesday, August 6th	0	76	0	65	1	17	0	52
Total	43	96	35	65	37	50	37	36
Total fall to Aug. 6th, 1894	62	21	49	01	49	93	43	89
Total fall to Aug. 6th, 1893	61	77	52	12	50	58	51	14

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; at Fort from 12 a.m. to 12 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

The following is the return of rainfall for the week ending Friday, 2nd August:—

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Jubbulpore	31	42	Nasik	9	42
Raver	11	38	Deolali	10	53
Nimbora	9	55	Ghoti	48	32
Bhadli	13	55	Nargaon	9	53
Jalgaon	17	85	Warangaon	8	16
Sirsoli	28	17	Hotgi	4	77
Mhaswad	21	89	Mohol	6	94
Maheji	18	80	Madha	8	96
Pachora	14	78	Barsi Road	7	73
Kajgaon	13	88	Kem	6	50
Naydongri	10	60	Jeur	5	68
Chalisgaon	10	20	Pomalwari	5	65
Nandgaon	8	57	Diksal	5	96
Manmar	9	18	Lonauli	78	33
Lasalgaon	9	75	Dhond	7	68
Khervadi	8	93	Talegaon	14	89

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Ariel, 1,833 tons, Captain W Usher, sailed yesterday for Karachi, in ballast.

The Asiatic S N Co's s s Nawab, 2,011 tons, Captain J E Sandilands, cleared yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and Mr James Hunt as a passenger.

The s s Skuld, 914 tons, Captain C Rafen, which arrived in harbour on the 5th instant from Bangkok, (16th July) brought a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Wallace & Co.

The Anchor Line s s Asia, 2,336 tons, Captain J Laird, will sail to-day for Marseilles, Liverpool, &c, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs S Waterfield and Col T G Crawley.

The Anchor Line s s Karamania, 2,044 tons, Captain S McGaring, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Liverpool (10th July) with a general cargo. She experienced strong monsoon and sea to 65° E and then moderate to port. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

The B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain T M Whitehead, which arrived in harbour on the 5th instant from Karachi, brought a general cargo and the following passengers:—The Hon'ble Mr J R McLellan, Mr Burjorjee and friend and 58 deck. During the voyage she met moderate monsoon weather.

The Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Henry Bolckow, 639 tons, Captain G Jourdain, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh (21st July) via Gulf ports, with a general cargo, 49 cases opium, and nine deck passengers. During the voyage she had moderate S-W and W-S-W winds with heavy sea from Muscat.

The s s Bulumayo, 2,796 tons, Captain J Clunie, which arrived in harbour on the 5th instant from Zanzibar (27th July), brought a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Mason, Mr Heyneman, Mr Baker and 73 deck. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co. She cleared yesterday for Karachi in ballast and Mr W C Comyn as a passenger.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P and O Co's s s Khedive, 2131 tons, Captain C L Daniel, arrived in harbour on the 5th instant from China via Colombo with Her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers. From Hongkong—Mr N J Arjanee, Mr Viccajee, 43 natives and one Portuguese. From Singapore—Mr Moolla Essoof, Mr Paja Rahim and Mr Syed Akbar. From Colombo—Lieut C H Turner, Mr J Hall, Mr. Seedy Peerbhoy, Mr H Mohomed, Mr F Mabrook, Mr B Ismal, Mr F Essoof, Mr A Furtado, Mr M Mukanda. From Yokohama—Major F Farmer. From Kobe—Mr F J Pearce. From Sydney—Mr Manley. From Melbourne—Col H Hay.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—August 6.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Clan Maclean	1486	Alexander	Not fixed		F Muir
B	Bengal	2751	Barrett	China		
C	H Balckow	639	Jourdain	P Gulf		B & P S N Co
D	Douro	1969	Bernard	Marseilles	8-8	M Maritime
F	La Seyne	1151	Etrenne	Aden	10-8	M Maritime
G	Schooner Columbus	231	Jungham			V Ebrahim & Co
H	H M S Magdala		Goodridge			Royal Indian Marine
H & J	Tennaserim					Royal Indian Marine
L	Brahamani	523				Shepherd & Co
M	Sabarmati	523		Not fixed		Shepherd & Co
N	Akbar	1441	Baldwin	Mauritius	10-8	H C Joosnb
P	M Hebron	1668	Robertson	Port Said	7-8	J Mackintosh
Q	Bulumayo	2796	Clunie	Not fixed		W & A G & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Mahanadi	548	Fake-ra	Marmagao	6-8	Shepherd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Asia	2336	Laird	Liverpool	9-8	Graham & Co
2	Dumra	761	Livingstone	Karachi	6-8	M Mackenzie
3	Singapore	2431	Saparit	Genoa	20-8	C Barbaro
4	Letimbro	2172	De Marco	China		C Barbaro
5	Shannon	2049	Crewe	London	22-8	P & O S N Co
6	Pekin	2133	Langbourne	London	9-8	P & O S N Co
7	M Valerie	2644	Vidos	Trieste	9-8	A Lloyds
8	Europa	1545	Barchers	Karachi		Glade & Co
9	Khedive					P & O S N Co
10	Cam	1940	Mekin	Yokohama	10-8	Tata & Sons
12	Aston Hall	2228	McFee	Liverpool		E Bates & Co
14	Nevasa	1900	Housden	Rangoon		M M & Co
15	Kola	498	Whitehead	Karachi	10-8	M M & Co
16	Ethelgonda	1726	Goding	Not fixed		K Nixon & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Vessels.	Ton.	Agent.
S S Satrunji	1192	Shepherd & Co
H B Mudlark	302	B Port Trust

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
5	Karamania (s)	McGaring	Liverpool, July 10.
	Khedive (s)	Danial	Shanghai, July 13.
6	Henry Bolckow (s).	Jourdain	Busreh, July 21.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Dumra (s)	Livingstone.	Karachi.
	Ariel (s)	Usher	Karachi.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Nawab, Sandilands, for Calcutta, &c.
" Asia, Laid, for Liverpool, &c.
" Bulumayo, Clunie for Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Aston Hall, for Genoa and Liverpool.
" Karamania, for Marseilles and Liverpool.
" Singapore, for Genoa, &c,
" Nasori, for the Persian Gulf.
" Henzada, for Rangoon, &c.
" Kola, for Karachi.
" Henry Bolckow, for the Persian Gulf.

DAILY IMPORTS.—August 6.

FROM GLASGOW.

Wistow Hall s—20 cases soap, M Sherazoodin.
Asia s—50 cases gingerwine and 55 cases whisky, D Cowasji; 125 cases whisky, Eduljee Bezonjee; 25 cases beer, W M Bell.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Wistow Hall s—13 cases whisky, Walter G Treacher.
Asia s—13 casks bicarbonate of soda, Rogers and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Leander s—60 drums disinfecting fluid and 1 case medicine, Heerjee Mooljee and Co; 10 cases glycerine, M Amersey and Co; 73 cases oilmanstores, &c, B Nuzerally.

FROM ANTWERP.

Banda s—52 cases window glass, S Ebramji; 16 cases playing cards, H T H Abboo; 110 cases champagne, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 25 cases whisky, F Fischer and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Rheinfels s—5 cases writing papers, A Mahomedally; 5 bales curling paper, Hussonally Abdoolally; 8 bales papers, N Cumroodin.
Gutenfels s—3 hogsheads rectified spirit, D Cowasjee.
Banda s—50 drums methylated spirit, C Nuthoo and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Gisela s—2 cases note paper, H Robitsik and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

Asia s—20 cases clocks, M Gangjee and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—August 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Asia s—60 bales wool, Dyall Khimjee; 32 bales wool, Luckmidas Shamjee; 26 bales wool, Cooverjee Vasonjee; 6 bales wool, M Lalljee; 2 bales wool, C Nanjee; 150 bales wool, B Hurbhum; 1 bale wool, T Jeewandas.
Karamania s—3 bales woollen and 2 bales cotton cuttings, S H Shumash; 1 case woollen carpets, M Dadabhoy Mistri.

FOR LONDON.

Pekin s—9 bales hides, K Sharriff and Co; 103 bales hides, W and A Graham and Co; 2 cases nutmeg, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 32 bales wool, G Radbakisson; 4 bales woollen and cotton carpets, M Bhanjee; 5 cases condiments, Eduljee Muncherjee Joshi; 50 cwts deer horns, V Gangjee; 24 bales hides, J M Rehimtoola; 42 bales hides and skins, H O H Hassam; 29 bales hides and skins, S M Dhuramsee; 747½ cwts cloves, H S S Sumar; 18 cases indigo, F Koopchand; 400 cwts gum, Heerjee Virdhare; 85 cwts gum, Jaitha Malsee; 5 cases sandalwood boxes, Pahoomall Bro; 33 cwts wild mace and 2 bales hides, A C Mamed; 2 bales woollen and jute carpets, Veljee Topan; 6 cases nutmeg and 1 case mace, P Govind; 31 bales skins, H M Aba; 6 cases brassware, S J Tellery and Co; 16 bales hides, Edward Bates and Co; 11 bales hides, E Khoodabux.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Asia s—4,000 cwts castorseed, and 3,999 cwts ground nuts, Ralli Brothers.
Douro s—4,000 cwts gram, Nansee Khairaz and Co.
Karamali s—2 cases woollen carpets, M Dadabhoy Mistri.

FOR ANTWERP.

Ethelgonda s—110 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 1,004 cwts myrabollams, Toeppen and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore s—400 cwts myrabollams, 2,000 cwts rapeseed, and 6,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers; 100 tons old iron, Goolam Hoosen Tajbhoy; 603½ cwts rapeseed and 4,094 cwts linseed, A Blaschek and Co; 6,003 cwts linseed, and 3,001 cwts rapeseed, J Fachiri; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, and 4,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 1,000 cwts gram, 2,500 cwts mowraseed, 9,032 cwts linseed, and 3,012 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers; 997 cwts linseed, F Fischer and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Asia s—2 bundles woollen carpets, S J Tellery and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Maria Valerie s—3 cases wooden furniture, S J Tellery and Co; 337 cwts gingellyseed, W Kipp; 100 cwts mustardseed, Tyabjee and Co; 600 cwts myrabollams, Kika Khooshall; 3 cases woollen carpets, M Dadabhoy Mistri; 110 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Maria Valerie s—1,000 cwts linseed, and 500 cwts castorseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ODESSA.

Maria Valerie s—202½ cwts myrabollams, Kika Khooshall.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bengal s—100 bales twist, P F Talati; 8 cwts ivory, and 12 cwts genda horns, M Dawoodbhoy; 26 cwts jardaloo, 11 cwts hingda, and 7 cwts senna leaves, M Jeewandas; 35 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 44 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 7 cwts ivory, and ¼ cwt genda horn, E H Hahmed; 4½ cwts ivory, Muncherjee Framjee; 2 boxes real pearls, Ebrahim Noordin and Co; 91 cwts sharkfins, C Ebrahim and Co.
Letimbro s—350 cwts kimiss, and 52½ cwts jardaloo, Quan Lun Eaoo,

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bengal s—40 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 48 bales twist, B M H Abdul Reman; 23 chests opium, E J Abraham; 1½ chests opium, C Bomonjee and Co; 40 chests opium, N J Abraham.

FOR KOBE.

Cam s—300 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co; 108 bales cotton, Latham Abercrombie and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Cam s—100 bales cotton, Latham Abercrombie and Co.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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IVORY TURNING.—Ivory Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls adjusted and re-coloured by a Competent London Ivory Turner.—JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 8, Marine Street.

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DELICIOUS TABLE CREAMS, requiring only the Addition of Milk to fit them for the Table. Price, 8 As. each.—JAMES PEARSE, 73, late 22, Apollo Street, Bombay.

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COST 6 Pence for Repairing in 16 years, is the Certificate given by Mr. E. A. Wakefield, of Nottingham. What a blessing to have a SINGER SEWING MACHINE in preference to German Imitation Machines sold at cheap price in India.

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ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have been here on two or three occasions, and always found everything as it ought to be. The Proprietor is very kind and obliging, the servants respectful and willing: in short, the Hotel is a comfortable and good one. My brother, Col. Hennessy, and General Bartleman have put up here, and were likewise satisfied.—R. L. HENNESSY.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, AUG. 6.

THE London Stock Exchange, and the markets on the other side, were closed yesterday for the Bank holiday; and the only fresh Telegraphic commercial news to hand this morning through Reuter is from New York, where the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton advanced 1-16 cent, to 7 3-16, per lb.; September Futures being 3 points higher, at 7 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were *nil*. The Cotton in sight in New York on Friday evening was 9,690,000 bales compared with 9,670,000 bales visible at the end of the previous week.

Below we give our usual weekly comparative tables relating to the movement of Cotton:—

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Week's receipts	2,000	3,000	10,000
" exports to U. Kingdom	5,000	1,000	24,000
" " Continent	4,000	11,000	9,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	7,900,000	5,856,000	5,011,000
" exports to U. K. do.	3,414,000	2,833,000	2,231,000
" " to Continent do.	3,196,000	2,285,000	2,002,000
" Stock in the Ports	330,000	220,000	284,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 2nd instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Total supply of all kinds	2,790,000	2,310,000	2,595,510
" " Surats	172,000	230,000	224,680

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Stock in Liverpool	1,406,000	1,247,000	1,292,790
" London	11,000	17,000	7,000
American Afloat	20,000	30,000	30,000
East Indian "	15,000	17,000	10,000
Total	1,452,000	1,311,000	1,339,790
Price of Mid.-Americans	3 11-16d.	3 13-16d.	4½d.
" Good Dholleras	3d.	3d.	3 7-8d.
Difference	11-16d.	13-16d.	5-8d.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	2,15,468
" " Branches	Dec.	"	1,31,987
Other Deposits	Inc.	"	25,29,507
Government Securities	Inc.	"	4,96,626
Other Authorized "			Unchanged.
Loans on Government and other Authorised Securities	Inc.	"	6,51,679
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Dec.	"	43,862
Balances with other Banks	"	"	2,76,796
Cash	Inc.	"	19,51,169

The further reduction of the Presidency Bank's rates by one per cent. at the board meeting last Thursday, making the minimum stand at 3 per cent.—which has been the Bank of England rate for a long time past—indicated the still increasing abundance of Money, and further curtailment of the demand for accommodation for the purposes of trade; and the Banks Statement of Affairs issued to-day for yesterday (when the Bank was closed for the *Cocoanut* holiday) further illustrates the situation by showing an addition to the Cash Balance in the week covered by the Return of 19½ lakhs, at 276¾ lakhs, and a net falling off in trade requirements of some 19½ lakhs. The principal item in the Return affected is Private Deposits, in which there had been an increase of 25¼ lakhs; a reasonable increase having, on the other hand, taken place in Loans.

COTTON has been steady in tone to-day at previous rates, but next to no business has been reported either way, exporters having bought only 100 Bengal, at Rs. 154; while the Mills have taken 100 each of Mulkapore, at Rs. 176; Karanja, at Rs. 181; and Tinnevelley, at Rs. 190 per candy.

There was rain in all the districts of the Bengal Cotton circle—ranging from an inch at Beawur to 3 inches at Agra—after the date of last reports in the middle of last week, and the plants were flourishing throughout the circle, considerable improvement being specially noticeable in the Delhi district. Light rain had fallen over the whole of the Oomerawuttee circle, and at Broach, and the Cotton plants were flourishing when this morning's telegrams were despatched, in all the districts. In the Dhollera circle a little rain had fallen generally; but more was wanted at Bhownuggur, while in the Dhollera district proper the sowing was making good progress, and at Wadwan the plants were flourishing and needed fine weather. As usual, the only bad news comes from Sholapore and Bellary districts, where rain was much needed, Cotton sowing not having commenced in the latter, owing to its absence.

WHEAT has been a quiet market to-day with a small export business passing, and *Pessy*, *No. 1 Club Delhi*, and *Red Delhi* have declined half to one anna per cwt.; our closing quotations being as follows:—

White Pessy 91 per cent.	Rs. 4	6	0	per cwt.
Do. 85 per cent.	" 4	5	0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	" 4	1	0	"
Red Delhi	" 3	13	0	"

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent to-day by Shippers, the tone of the market having been steady, and prices all unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,824	bales.
Wheat	2,595	cwts.
Linseed	4,267	"
Rapeseed	5,345	"
Poppyseed	1,938	"
Groundnuts	632	"
Castorseed	1,441	"
Rice	21,215	"

FREIGHTS are nominally unchanged; but there is nothing doing and the demand for tonnage does not improve.

EXCHANGE has been quiet to-day with but little business passing either way. A little Bank Telegraphic was sold early in the day at 1s. 1 3-16d. and also some demand at the same rate, after which the market settled down to our quotations with two buyers of three months' sight Credits at 1s. 1¼d., for August delivery.

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 1 5-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 1 5-32d.	
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 1 3-16d.	"
Credits, 3 do.	1s. 1 ¼	"
France, 3 do.	139½	"

The rate for Credits being named for August only.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 108-9-16 for Cash, and 108-3-8 for the next Settling day; but the market thereafter became quieter and rates receded ⅛ per cent. in both positions, leaving off at 108 7-16, and 108¼, for Money and Account, respectively.

SHARES have been quiet and steady to-day, with hardly any movement in prices, the only changes in our list this evening being an advance of Rs. 20, in Hyderabad Mill shares; of Rs. 7½ in Lukhmidass; of Rs. 2½ in Manockjee Petit; and of Rs. 2 in Leopold; and a decline of Rs. 10 in Oriental; and of Rs. 5 in David; Mofussil Press shares have declined Rs. 5, and New Indian, Re. 1½. Oriential Life shares have advanced Rs. 5; Port Canning, Rs. 2½; while Treacher and Co. have declined Rs. 5; Bombay Bank shares are quoted at Rs. 145 per cent., *ex Div.*

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, AUG. 5.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Oriental, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, AUG. 5.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintosh left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta yesterday morning.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 3rd August 1895, compared with the Statement of 27th July, 1895:—

LIABILITIES.	July 27. Rs.	August 3. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	51,00,000	51,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	43,82,248	45,97,716
Do. do. at Branches	49,45,265	48,13,278
Other Deposits	4,03,21,173	4,28,50,689
Post Bills	3,440	4,678
Credits, undrawn	23,02,322	23,06,127
Rs.	6,70,51,448	6,96,72,479
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	86,26,203	91,22,829
Other authorised Securities	36,22,703	36,22,703
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	50,85,822	49,24,671
Loans do. do. do.	95,15,892	1,01,67,571
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,33,56,240	1,33,12,378
Dead Stock	3,97,926	3,97,[illegible]
Stamps and Stationery	21,668	22,034
Bullion	...	...
Balances with other Banks	7,13,577	4,36,781
Cash	2,57,14,417	2,76,65,586
Rs.	6,70,54,448	6,96,72,479

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BLAKER—July 22, at Srinagar, Kashmir, the wife of H C Blaker, of a son.

CREE—July 26, at Kasauli, the wife of Surgeon-Captain H E Cree, Army Medical Staff, of a daughter.

DOUIE—July 27, at Simla, the wife of J M Douie, I C S, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

FIELD—BELL—July 22, at St Stephen's Church, Kidderpore, by the Rev E L Strong, assisted by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Calcutta, and the Rev H Whitehead, the Rev Walter P G Field, Chaplain of Kidderpore, son of the late Rev J Field, M A, J P, Rector of Rounton, Northallerton, to Eleanor Constance Bell, daughter of James Bell, of Anerley.

DEATHS.

LEA—July 13, at Schwebo, Upper Burma, Harold, infant son of Lieut H F Lea, Q O 2nd Yorkshire Regt, and Mrs Lea.

NORTON—July 26, Kate, the dearly beloved wife of John Barker Norton, aged 27 years and eleven months.

SMITH—July 27, at Laurieston, Mussorie, suddenly, W A Smith, late of Barn and Co, Ld, Calcutta.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1895.

IN the *Fortnightly* for July Mr. R. Davey gives us a very interesting sketch of the present condition of Mahomedan women in Turkey, which offers some very striking points of comparison with the position of their sisters of the Faith in India. If Mr. Davey is correct in his facts, woman's position in Turkey is, indeed, a lowly one, in spite of her greater enlightenment, and the greater advantages of liberty and education, which she enjoys over her Indian sister. "Respect women who have borne you," is undoubtedly a precept of the Koran, but the interpretation of the term "respect" differs very much in the different lands in which the Prophet's code of laws is binding. In Turkey a very elastic meaning appears to be attached to the word. It strikes us that in contrasting the relative position of Turkish and Indian Mahomedan women, the comparison is not, on the whole, unfavourable to the Indian woman, although she, too, from the hour of her birth, is shown to be an inferior being to man. There are three points in this comparison, which seem to raise and place the Mussalman women of India on a somewhat higher footing than that of Turkish women. These points are the following: The comparative rarity of polygamy among Indian Mahomedans, the disfavour with which divorce is regarded in this country, and the legal status of the Indian woman. Although the Prophet proclaimed monogamy to be superior to polygamy, he conceded to the frailty of man, by declaring that it was legal to take four wives; and to this day his concession has been taken advantage of in Turkey. Although, as Mr. Davey says, some of the better educated Turks are arriving at the conclusion that it is better to have a single wife than four, who literally "devour you" by their extravagance. Polygamy prevails all over Turkey, where, even in the higher classes, it is the exception for a man to have but one wife. Many have four, and according to the Prophet's command, all four wives have to be treated with the utmost impartiality, each having her own jewels, apartments, and a host of slaves and servants. In consequence of this, most wealthy Turks have enormous establishments to keep up, many of the Pashas having harems of from sixty to eight women. In India polygamy is undoubtedly rare among high class Mahomedans, where it is the exception, not the rule, to find a plurality of wives in the zenanas. Should the first wife prove childless, or should she, after several years of marriage, be the mother of girls only, a Mahomedan will take another wife. But should she bear him sons, and retain her husband's affection, it is a comparatively rare occurrence for him to marry again. This, of course, prevents much of the bitter jealousy and the misery, that is bound to come, when the rival enters the zenana, in spite of Mahomed's strict injunctions as to the impartiality to be observed by the husband. It is natural that a religion, which places woman in so inferior a position to that of man, should facilitate the severing of the marriage tie. The Koran permits the divorce of wives, on comparatively slight grounds, and a Mussulman can obtain a divorce if he be willing to swear four times that his wife has been unfaithful to him, and then be prepared to invoke God's vengeance on his head, should he have sworn falsely. This laxity in the matter of divorce is taken great advantage of in Turkey, where it appears to be a mere matter of caprice. In the lower classes a Turk can, for the slightest pretext, divorce his wife if she no longer pleases him. He has but to restore to her her personal effects. In the upper classes, women are protected to a certain degree, by their relations; but Mr. Davey says that it is no rare thing, even in the highest official circles, to meet women "who have been divorced twice, thrice, and even ten times." Although he sanctioned divorce, the Prophet looked upon it with grave disapproval, and says repeatedly in the Koran that it is specially displeasing in the sight of God, tending, as it does, to shake the foundation of society. He strongly recommends that persons, who find it impossible to live longer together, should make three separate attempts at reconciliation, before they finally agree to separate for ever. When proceedings for divorce are instituted by the husband, he has to give up to the woman he divorces everything that he settled on her at marriage. In consequence of the disfavour, with which the Koran regards divorce, it is but seldom resorted to by Indian Mussulmans. Divorce undoubtedly takes place in this country, but only under stringent conditions, and it is rare among high class Mahomedans. In support of this statement, some recent remarks of Mr. Justice Ameer Ali are worth quoting. He says: "As regards divorce, speaking from a somewhat extensive experience of this province (Bengal), which alone contains nearly twenty-two millions of Mahomedans, I know of only half-a-dozen cases occurring within the space of twenty-five years, among the respectable classes, one of which, however, emanated from the wife. In all these cases there were faults on both sides."

As regards the legal status of women in this country, it seems to be on a somewhat higher footing than that of Turkish women. In Turkey the power of the man is absolute inside his harem, and no one, not even the police, may enter its precincts, to protect the women from tyranny, if he chooses to treat them cruelly. This, as Mr. Davey remarks, "gives rise to innumerable secret crimes and acts of unknown and unpunished tyranny." From dark deeds of this description Moslem women are protected in India by the law, which also recognizes their individual rights in a most emphatic manner. A girl is entitled, like her brother, to a share in the property of her parents, and every Mussulman husband is obliged to make some kind of settlement on his wife, while he has no powers whatever over her goods, property, or earnings, which are vested in herself. At the same time the law protects her from brutality or ill-treatment on his part. With the exception of these three points, in which the Indian woman has the better of her Turkish sister, women in Turkey have many advantages over the Mahomedan women of this country. In the first place they enjoy a far greater liberty. In India the purdah system is carried to extremes, and Mahomedan ladies are very seldom allowed to set foot outside the zenana, and never unless they are closely veiled. In Turkey, on the other hand, women have managed to secure a good deal of liberty for themselves, and their husbands have far less control over them in little things, than have Indian men over their wives. A Turkish woman may, if she chooses, be absent from her home and out of doors all day long, shopping, visiting, or gossiping with her friends, in the many open squares and gardens of Constantinople and other cities. The ladies of Turkey are very fond of an outdoor life, and they may be seen, constantly in the summer time, rowing in their pretty pleasure boats, on the Bosphorus, or the lakes near Constantinople. Although they are debarred from attending the theatre, concerts, and other social gatherings of Christians, Turkish ladies manage to get a good deal of pleasure out of life. They are also well educated, English governesses being kept in many of the harems, and many ladies speak and write several languages, and are brilliant musicians, large sums being spent ungrudgingly on the education of the girls. This is not the case in India. Here the little girl is of small account in the family, while her brother is made much of from the hour of his birth. He is sent to school, while with true Mahomedan indifference to female education, hers is entirely neglected, or but little is done for it. Musical studies are, as a rule, denied to Mahomedan ladies in India, where it is considered rather a disgrace than an accomplishment for a young lady to play or sing. Though fond of music, no Mahomedans but those who are very advanced, cultivate their musical gifts, these things being left to a professional class, that is looked down on socially by this aristocratic and exclusive people. It must not, however, be imagined that zenana life in India is all gloom.

The monotonous lives of Indian ladies are also enlivened by various amusements. They are very fond of company and are allowed to see a good deal of their own sex, and of certain male relations. The births marriages, and other events in families related to them by ties of kindred or of friendship, give them frequent excuses for social gatherings, and much food for conversation for many a long day afterwards. Mahomedan children have their toys, their dolls, and their games. These are not given up, when they become women, and take upon themselves their early responsibilities of marriage and motherhood. Besides the pretty, graceful native games, played by Mahomedan girls and young women, such as *kollatum*, a kind of maypole dance, *kummi* a figure dance in groups of four, and many others, they have taken to a good many English games. In fact although the purdah is adhered to as rigidly as ever, within the walls of the zenana, there has come a great widening of interests, a result of English influence. In fact Mussalman ladies are eager to adopt such English customs as do not interfere with the purdah. Tennis is a very popular game in the gardens of some zenanas, and it is curious to see the ladies tripping about, in their flowing draperies, and wearing the high-heeled shoes that are considered a mark of refinement, calling out English expressions, such as "'vantage, fault." Long ago, on cool evenings, the marble courts of beautiful Fattehpur-Sikri used to resound with gay laughter; and on the balustrades and terraces the graceful forms of the palace ladies might be seen, as they flitted about, playing hide-and-seek with their great lord and master, Akbar. Closely veiled, they would also watch with delight, from behind a screen of delicate marble lace-work, the tiger and elephant fights, and the various shows got up to amuse him. To this day, games, and any form of spectacle are popular with Mahomedan women, and in Natives States, where these things take place a good deal, they watch the proceedings with the liveliest interest. A gentler pastime, to which they are also devoted, is the keeping of birds; and the freeing of some of their feathered pets is considered a meritorious act, and is often resorted to by them, in case of the illness of any member of the household. Like all Orientals, Mahomedan women have a great love of finery, and love to deck themselves and their children out in all their jewellery, on which their husbands will spend enormous sums. The care of all this jewellery also affords them some occupation. A good deal of high class art work is also done in some Mahomedan zenanas, and beautiful phulkaris, table cloths, embroidered in rich shades of subdued silks on a crimson or blue ground as well as delicate gold embroidered saris and slippers are worked by zenana ladies. Unfortunately, as regards work, the English fashion, they are so fond of adopting, has not raised their artistic taste. In many of the mission schools, crochet and a common sort of crewel work is taught, as a reward, to the diligent pupils. This work has unfortunately become the delight of the zenana ladies, especially up-country, where they view with each other in making abominable wool mats or anti-macassars in coarse crewels.

THE quarters assigned to Indian women are not, as a rule, calculated by their beautiful surroundings, to foster any latent artistic tastes, for in most of the Indian homes the zenanakhannahs have been the worst rooms in the house. Only in two Mussulman homes, and these were in Bombay, says a lady correspondent, who has visited native homes, has she seen artistic furniture or pretty things in the women's apartments. They are, for the most part, ugly, and almost bare of furniture, save for a charpoy, a bed sometimes, and an occasional chair and table and big cupboard. In these zenanas the Mussulman woman passes her life, only leaving them in a brougham or palanquin to visit another, aristocratic enough for her to associate with. Yet it cannot be said in India that these prisoners of the zenana are otherwise than cheerful and contented with their lot. Unlike their Turkish sisters, the Indian women are, with few exceptions, in favour of restricted liberty and seclusion. It is not characteristic of the Indian women to wish to be independent of man. The sole object in life of every Mahomedan woman is to keep her husband's favour and to be the mother of his sons. For this reason female learning has made comparatively little advance among Mussulmans. It has, for its own sake, no charms for the woman. Her only inducement to study is to please her husband. With the ever-advancing standard of male education, there has come the desire, among many young Mahomedans, for educated wives; and these take advantage, for their wives, of the education offered them by the mission ladies and schools. For this reason alone the Mussulman woman will take to study, not because she wishes to widen her mental horizon. Her tendency is rather to narrow it. The zenana is still strong in traditions that are a fatal barrier to progress; and women that desire emancipation are looked upon with horror by the average Mussalman woman. The first desire of a Mahomedan, as of a Hindu woman, on rising in the social scale, is not to educate her girls, but to make purdah-women of them; and this pride in the purdah it is that opposes an impenetrable barrier of adamant to all progress. It is the women themselves who cling to their inferior position in India. While the purdah lasts, there can be no great change in their condition. Its abolition means a revolution so sweeping, that it is beyond the wildest dream of the most utopian of reformers. Till the dream is realized womanhood in the East must suffer degradation.

MR. F. C. HARRISON, in a note on the Indian currency circulation during the past year, declares that the circulation has expanded to the tune of three crores, and ascribes this feature to the facts that melting is now less practised, and that hoarding for the present has not only ceased, but accumulations are returning to the circulation. Causes for disappearance have been less operative than before, and thus it is that there is plenty of silver in circulation, notwithstanding that no rupees whatever were made in the year 1894 in either of the Mints. The closing of the Mints and the inability of the Secretary of State, for a great portion of the year, to sell his Bills were shown in last year's report to have led to an accumulation of money in the Government Treasuries, and consequently to a contraction of the currency in actual circulation. It was also shown that the Paper Currency had shared in this contraction. During the year 1894-95 the current has turned in the opposite direction. The Secretary of State has sold his Bills freely, and at such low rates that their amount in rupees far exceeds the total of any previous years. Considerable amounts were also expended on Public Works, and the Government Balances, though still high, have been reduced during the year by 304 lakhs. The Paper Currency in active circulation has accordingly increased again, and though the average circulation is considerably below that of 1892-93, yet the circulation of the last four months of the year has approximated closely to that of the closing months of the earlier year. The contraction of the Paper Currency circulation, owing to the closing of the Mints, was therefore merely temporary. Mr. Harrison expects to see it continue to increase notwithstanding the special circumstances of last year. In his note on the Rupee census, Mr. Harrison says than an attempt has been made this year to ascertain the nature of the circulation of the two great cities, Bombay and Calcutta, which each contain more than three-quarters of a million of inhabitants. As was anticipated, this investigation shows that the circulation of these cities is composed of newer coin than that generally in use either in the Presidencies or elsewhere. He does not, however, propose to raise the general average on this account, for the circulation in Central India, Rajpootana, Mysore, and other Native States is probably at least as large or larger than in these cities, and is certainly of an older type than the average. Of the new unissued coins, Allahabad holds about nineteen lakhs. The Currency Department in Calcutta has about fifteen lakhs, while Bombay holds about three crores and twenty-eight lakhs.

AT the adjourned inquiry, held yesterday afternoon, at the Esplanade Police Court, regarding Duarte's death, two witnesses—Dr. Barry, Chemical Analyser to Government, and Dr. Sidney Smith, Coroner's Surgeon—were examined. Dr. Barry said that he analysed the mass of *viscera* sent to him by the coroner's surgeon in a sealed earthen chatty and discovered strychnia in it. Dr. Sidney Smith deposed that he agreed with the statement in Taylor's Manual of Medical Jurisprudence that strychnia does not undergo any change in the dead body from the process of putrefaction. Dr. Smith added that prior to the symptoms of strychnia poisoning appearing, a man could walk and talk, and do his usual work.

BY order of the Collector of Bombay, about twenty-seven liquor shops have been closed from the first of this month by way of reducing the number of such shops. Out of these twenty-seven liquor shops, six were in the Kamatipoora section, one in the Mazagon section, and the remainders in other parts of the town.

IT is notified that pilgrims may now proceed to Mecca, but should be warned that Medina roads are still unsafe.

MR. BEJANJI MERWANJI DUMARI, Dewan of Gondal, who has obtained there months' leave on private business, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning, and is now staying at the Lawyer Villa, Government House Road, Chowpatty.

READING the remarks on vine cultivation in Bombay of the Agri-Horticultural Society of India, the absence of wine manufacture in India as an industry occurs to the mind writes a Calcutta paper. In several parts of India the vine grows luxuriantly, and there is no reason, if proper and scientific attention were paid to its cultivation, why India should not produce wine. The country brewed beer is very good, and it has recently been shown that whisky, brandy and other liquors can be easily manufactured in India, but perhaps the less that is said about the facilities for the latter industry the better.

THE hanging of the two men in the Chitral country who attacked a convoy does not seem to have had the slightest effect in checking the outrages against our troops observes a contemporary. Why, on the very night after the execution one telegraph post and 180 yards of wire were removed and two horses and one transport pony were stolen from the troops. General Low might try the effect of burning after hanging the next time, for experience has shown that this system of retaliation has a very good effect on the tribesmen of the North-West.

SOME Americans in London have been visiting Mr. du Maurier at Hampstead, and write to a Boston paper giving their impressions of the author of "Trilby." "The house where he lives," they say, "is called Newgrove House. It is built right on the street, with the gardens at the back, and it is very large and not very interesting to look at. But once inside it is charming. We were taken up to the drawing-room, and presently a lady came in smiling and shook hands with us. Mrs. du Maurier is a sweet, motherly-looking woman. After a minute Mr. du Maurier appeared from the same door. He is a smaller man than I had expected to see, and he looks as though he had a good many years of ill health to fight against." The visitors were subsequently taken into Mr. du Maurier's study, where the artist showed them pictures of his grandsons. "They're very ornamental," he said, "and I get some of my best ideas for illustrations from them. They will keep reasonably still for a few minutes for a penny. I have to borrow a little girl from next door. It is too bad not to have a granddaughter." The du Mauriers have lived in the same house for twenty-one years, but will move into London in three weeks, because the children want to. Mr. du Maurier said he supposed it was best, but it wasn't easy to tear up and leave the old corner. He asked a great many questions about America, and said people over there wanted him to come and lecture and read. He was told he could make a great deal of money, but he knew it would be too much for him. So Mr. du Maurier is not going to America.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE KUCHUNG MASSACRE.

LONDON, Aug. 6, 1 A. M.

The news of the massacre at Kuchung has aroused the deepest horror and anger throughout England against the Chinese. There are rumours that the victims were subjected to shocking atrocities.

INDIGNATION MEETINGS AT FOOCHOW, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

HONGKONG, Aug. 6.

It is reported here that further riots have taken place between Kuchung and Foochow. The Secretaries of the Vegetarian Society set fire to the houses of the foreign residents last Thursday morning.

The remains of the Kuchung victims have been buried at Foochow.

Indignation meetings have been held by the Foreign Colonists at Foochow, Hongkong, and Shanghai, demanding protection from their respective Governments and the punishment of the murderers.

VISIT OF THE GERMAN EMPEROR TO ENGLAND.

His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Germany arrived at Cowes yesterday afternoon, in his yacht, escorted by five men-of-war.

The Emperor dined with her Majesty the Queen at Osborne in the evening.

His Imperial Majesty will remain at Cowes for a week for the Yacht Races, and will then go on a visit to Lord Lonsdale at his shooting box in the North

INTERVIEW BETWEEN THE GERMAN CHANCELLOR AND THE AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER.

BERLIN, Aug. 5.

An interview took place to-day between the German Chancellor and Count Kalnoky, the Austrian Foreign Minister, at Aussee, during which they discussed the foreign situation, particularly in regard to Bulgaria.

THE CHITRAL EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 6.

Lieutenant Campbell, who was recently wounded in the Tochi Valley, is very much better, although he is still suffering considerable pain from his wound. The party who attacked him has been pursued, but with no result.

General Low reports that on the night of the 4th instant, four thieves entered our camp, and were pursued by the Khan of Dir's troops.

News has been received of a large gathering of budmashes in the vicinity, but the accuracy of the statement is doubted.

The villagers are giving no trouble, and the one horse that was stolen has been returned.

The East Lancashire and Bedford Regiments and the Madras Sappers and Miners return from the Chitral Relief Force to India as soon as circumstances permit.

The Guides will replace the 26th Punjab Infantry at Mardan, and the 2nd Battalion of the 1st Gurkhas and the Bengal Mountain Battery return to their respective stations.

The Officer Commanding Tochi reports that a sowar of the 3rd Punjab Cavalry has been shot dead by the enemy.

General Low reports of serious floods in Laram sweeping away some road-crossings. Orders have been issued for the dismantlement of the telegraph lines to Mundah.

THE PAMIR COMMISSION.

General Gerard writes to the Government of India, dated Lake Victoria, 16th July, that the work of delimitation has begun. The Russian officers are showing us the utmost courtesy and readiness to work with us on the most friendly basis. The health of our party is now much better. Nine cases of snow blindness are comparatively cured.

THE FOREST SCHOOL AT DEHRA DUN.

It is now quite decided that Mr. Smythies officiates, *vice* Mr. Gamble, as Director of the School of Forests, at Dehra Dun.

THE MERCHANTS' SHIPPING BILL.

Further drafting of the Merchants' Shipping Bill has been suspended, awaiting replies of the Local Governments on certain clauses relating to the sanitation of iron vessels whilst in the port.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Colonel Crawley, on vacating his appointment of Assistant Adjutant-General has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service.

Lieutenant-Colonel Turner, Military Works Department, Army Head-quarters, has been appointed to the Madras Command.

Colonels Peart, St. John, and Kilgour, Indian Staff Corps, have been permitted to reside out of India.

RECOVERY OF JEWELS STOLEN FROM GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

The jewels stolen from Government House were found late last evening, tied in a bundle, on the verandah, adjoining his Excellency's room.

ANNUAL TRADE REPORT.

Mr. O'Conor has now finally completed and revised the annual Trade Report, which has now been sent to Government Press for publication. The report is by far a most satisfactory one for the past five years.

STATISTICS OF VIOLENT CRIMES IN BURMA.

RANGOON, Aug. 6.

There is a considerable decrease of violent crime in the province. According to a press communique during the second quarter of 1895 the number of violent crimes amounted to 168, of which there were fifty-one cases of dacoities as compared with 298 and 116 in the second quarter of 1894. In Upper Burma the number of dacoities fell from twenty-two to six, and in the lower province from ninety-four to forty-five.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer Warora, laden with coal from Calcutta, arrived at Rangoon with a considerable list of cargo. Having shifted during the voyage in heavy weather in the Bay, the steering gear of the vessel broke down, and the vessel pitched heavily. No damage was done, but a large quantity of sheep, fowls, etc., which was meant for the ship's stores on the voyage to Australia, were washed overboard.

THE RANGOON MUNICIPALITY.

The Rangoon Municipal Committee to-day adopted the report of the Sub-Committee on the waterworks system. They recommended a loan of 35 lakhs of rupees for the new water-works, and 20 lakhs for various sanitary improvements. To provide the necessary revenue they recommended taxation of two per cent. on a large number of commodities imported into Rangoon by sea, including ghee, sugar, gram, and pulse, tilseed, ground-nut, oil, tobacco, and sugar.

MR. FRAMJEE PETIT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

INDORE, Aug. 6.

The Parsee Anjuman here performed the jasan ceremony to-day, under the presidency of Khurshedji Dastur, and offered public prayers for the recovery of Seth Framji Petit.

POONA AUTUMN SKY MEETING, 1895.

FIRST DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 6.

The Poona autumn meeting commenced to-day It was drizzling all the time, but it did not interfere with the racing. The course was rather heavy. According to the new rule the starting declaration took place before half-an-hour of each race. It was not altogether satisfactory to the public, as great difficulty was experienced in finding out what horses were running, and there was no time left for the making of bets. Six firms of book-makers were present, they gave fair odds. The attendance was not quite up to the average. Nearly all the favourites won, except Dandy. The fields were large, and the betting brisk.

1st Race.—"The Scurry.—For all galloways 13-3 and under who have never won a race value Rs. 500 up to time of starting. Weights—13-3 English and Colonials to carry 11st. 3lbs.; Arabs and C.B's 10st. 5lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winners: once, 3lbs.; twice, 5lbs.; thrice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Allowances—3lbs. per quarter inch; Maidens 3lbs.; Maidens on 1st May, 1895, 3lbs; galloways who have never won a race value Rs 150 up to time of starting, 4lbs.; galloways landed after 1st September, 1894, allowed 4lbs. Distance.—3 furlongs.

Capt Kenna's b aus geld Nix, 10st 2lb, Owner 1
Capt Firman's ch aus geld Detective, 9st 6lb, Owner.......... 2
Mr Allen's b w geld Forest Lodge, 10st 5lb, Capt Ross......... 3

Also ran Tempete, Elgin Marble, Little Ben, Gift, Rustom, Peterkin, Larrikins, Sally, and Kangaroo.

Betting: 3 to 1 against Sally, Nix, and Forest Lodge; 6 to 1 against Detective; 10 to 1 against Rustom; and long odds against the rest.

At the start Sally remained at the post. Nix won by two lengths. Time, 41 mins.

2nd Race.—"The Debut Stakes."—Rs. 170, and a Cup value Rs. 29. For Arabs and Southern India C. B. maidens on 1st May, 1895, and who have never won a race value Rs. 500 up to time of starting. Weights—Weight for age and class raised 21lbs.; and 28lbs, if any C. B's run. Penalties—Winners: once, 21lbs.; twice, 5lbs.; thrice 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Allowances—Maidens allowed 2lbs. Horses who have never won a race value Rs. 150 up to time of starting allowed 5lbs.; galloways allowed 5lbs.; horses landed after 1st September, 1894, allowed 4lbs. Allowances accumulative. Distance—¾ mile.

Mr Abdul Mohsin Ameer's b a gal Winner, 10st, Ebrahim... 1
Mr Essau bin Khalifa's b a gal Nepaul, 9st 7lb, Aga, A Shah 2
Mr Rustomjee Byramjee's ch a h Silvermane, 9st 12lb Mirza 3

Also ran Asker, Dowlat, Taching, Young, and Karkun.

Betting: 2 to 1 against Winner; 3 to 1 against Nepaul and Silvermane; 5 to 1 on Asker; and long odds against the others.

Winner won by a length. Time, 1 min. and 27 secs.

3rd Race.—"The Trials."—Rs. 170, and a Cup value Rs. 29. For all galloways 13-3 and under which have never won a race value Rs. 200 up to time of starting. Weights—13-3 English and Colonials to carry 11st. 7lbs.; Arabs, 10st. 11lbs., C. B.'s, 10st. 1lb.; W. I. Penalties.—Winners of Rs. 100, once, 3lbs.; twice 5lbs.; thrice 7lbs. Allowances:—3lbs. per quarter inch. *Bona-fide* polo ponies with Secretary's certificate of having been regularly played up to 1st July, 1895, allowed 7lbs.; galloways landed after 1st September, 1894, allowed 6lbs. Allowances accumulative. Distance. —1½ mile.

Aga S Shah's, b a gal Grain, 10st 12lb, Owner 1
Mr Bingham's, ch a p Red Head, 8st 1lb, Namah 2
Mr Abdul Mohsin Ameer's, g a gal Hakim, 10st 6lb, Ebrahim.. 3

Also ran Talafar, Sulleiman, Kanabib, Little Bird Hero, A, and Metallic.

Betting: 2 to 1 against Grain; 3 to 1 against Redhead and Hakim; 5 to 1 against Motee; 4 to 1 against A, Talafar, Suleiman, Metallic, and Kanabib.

A good start; all ran well till the one-mile post; when gradually Grain came out from the cluster, and won easily. Time, 3 min. and 6 secs.

4th Race.—"The Colonials."—Rs. 170, and a Cup value Rs. 29. For all horses who have never won a race value Rs. 1,000 up to time of starting. Weights—Weight for age and class raised 21lbs. Penalties—Winners of a race value Rs. 500—once, 3lbs.; twice, 5lbs.; thrice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Allowances—Maidens allowed 3 lbs.; maidens on 1st May, 1895, 3 lbs.; horses who have never won a race value Rs. 150 up to time of starting allowed 6lbs.; galloways, 7lbs.; horses landed after 1st September, 1894, allowed 4lbs. Allowances accumulative. Distance—¾ mile.

Lieut-Col Beaver's br aus geld Newsboy, 8st. 5lb., Mr. Locke 1
Col Steven's br aus geld Napoleon, 10st. 1lb., Capt. Firman 2
Capt Kenna's ch aus geld Dandy II, 10st.1lb, Owner........... 3

Also ran Yule Tide and Lonely.

Betting: 4 to 6 on Dandy; 3 to 1 against Newsboy and Lonely; 6 to 1 against Napoleon; and 10 to 1 against Yule Tide.

At the start Newsboy jumped to the front and won comfortably. Time, 1 min. and 24½ secs.

5th Race.—"The Lilliputs."—Rs. 170, and a Cup value Rs. 29. For Arab and C. B. ponies who have never won a race value Rs. 500 up to time of starting. Weights—Arabs, 11st; C. B's. 10st. 9lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winners: once, 3lbs.; twice 5lbs.; thrice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Allowances—3lbs. per quarter inch. Maidens allowed 3lbs.; maidens on 1st May, 1895, 3lbs. Ponies who have never won a race value Rs. 150 up to time of starting allowed 4lbs.; ponies landed after 1st September, 1894, allowed 4lbs. Allowances accumulative. Distance—½ mile.

Mr D E Sassoon's b a p Phillip, 10st, Ebrahim 1
Capt Horne's b a p Karrim, 9st 5lb., Mr S Shah 2
H H the Chief of Kagal's ch cb m Empress, 7st. 2lb, Pillaji. 3

Also ran Pebble, Quies, Esoor, Grey, Gazelle, Peterkin, Arab Boy, Penfire, Compensation, Piper, Sabine, Japan, Macksool, Shazada, and Blondin.

Betting: 3 to 1 against Esoor; 4 to 1 against Kareem and Quies; 6 to 1 against Blondin, Piper, and Phillips; 8 to 1 against Sabine and Shazada; 12 to 1 against Arab Boy; and long odds against the rest.

Eighteen started. Two rows were made for the running. Phillips won by one length. Empress came a good third. Time, 56 secs.

CRICKET.

MHOW VS. BARONET C. C.

This interesting match commenced yesterday morning, on the Marine Battalion ground, and rains having held out the wicket remained good until time for lunch, after which such heavy downpour continued that it was impossible to proceed with the game. The Visitors winning the toss elected to bat, and in an hour-and-a-half put up forty-eight for six wickets. The Parsees put on Bharucha and Writer to attack the sticks, and no other player except Captain Poore could play the latter with any confidence. The Marine Battalion pitch which is very slow, did not permit the batsmen to score fast, and so slow did the scoring run that it was full thirty minutes before the first decade was telegraphed. The bowlers seemed dead on the wicket, but Captain Poore played a pretty game, and put up 25 runs in his usually good style, but not without two chances. The stylish ex-A.D.C. was greatly handicapped owing to the injured hand. About three o'clock the game was stopped, to be continued this morning. The total score was 62 for 8 wickets, the principal contributors being Captain Poore 25, Crickett not out 12, and Lowis 10 runs.

GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

The fifth meeting of the Gymkhana Mud Sports will be held this afternoon, the 7th instant, at 5-15 sharp.

I.—"Tent-pegging over hurdle, horses."

II.—"Jumping competition, ponies."

III.—"Backward Stakes."—To run 50 yards and catch pony (which may be held by syce), then lead 50 yards to saddle, saddle up, ride round trees and back.

IV.—"Thread the Needle Race."—Gentleman's nomination. Ladies to ride carrying thread to gentlemen, who will thread the needle. Ladies return with threaded needle.

V.—"Postilion race."—To ride one pony and lead another round trees and back.

VI.—"Hold 'em in Stakes."—To ride barebacked round the trees and back, second horse to win.

Note.—For Tent-pegging and Scurries, ponies are under 14 hands, and Horses over 14 hands; in all other events a horse or pony may be ridden.

THE POONA SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 5.

Rain has been the principal subject of interest and conversation this week. We have had incessant wet weather. People you call upon, people you meet at the club, people you meet at dinner, people you meet anywhere, all greet you with "Isn't this weather dreadful?" or "Doesn't this rain depress you?" or "Do you think it's *ever* going to be fine again?" Having settled all these questions, more or less satisfactorily, they continue "I wonder if the R. A. sports will have to be put off," or "I hope its not going to be like this for the races," and so on. Thursday and Friday had been fixed for the Kirkee R. A. sports, but rain came down in bucket-fuls, and it was found necessary to postpone them indefinitely.

The river is considerably swollen, and the water on Sunday, the 28th, was over the lawn at Rosherville. Numbers of people improved their Sunday afternoon by driving or walking round by the Bund and Holkar's Bridge, and finishing up at the Boat Club to see the river. Others with a desire to escape that dismal interval of twilight between 6 and 8 o'clock in their own bungalows, and at the same time keep dry resorted to church. St. Mary's was unusually full. A good many Roshervilleites were present, and were rewarded by hearing a very fluent and eloquent discourse from the Lord Bishop of Bombay on the subject of the Unchristianlike way that Sunday is spent by Poona Society. All must admire the earnest tone of the Bishop's sermon, and no doubt from his own point of view he is right to censure people for their nonattendance at church. But a sermon preached from the pulpit, even on a wet Sunday, only reaches a few of the people it is intended for, whilst it affords infinite satisfaction to regular church-goers, who lick their lips and condemn their neighbours. The Bishop should come to the Boat Club some fine afternoon, when the lawn is crowded; and there address the real culprits. It is difficult to say why church-going has gone out of fashion. Certainly the river and the hounds, have nothing to do with it, for in small stations, where there are no such amusements, the churches are just as empty.

> "Where is the wonderful abode
> The holy secret searchless shrine
> Where dwells the immaterial God
> The all-pervading and benign?"

Where, indeed! people have begun to question and think these things out for themselves, and they are inclined to kick when parsons, who give us no particular reason to respect them, and whose lives, as far as we can see, are not very superior to our own, stand up and preach as though their congregations were (if I may say it without irreverence) scarcely on bowing terms with the Almighty, whilst they themselves are intimately acquainted with Him. The church must keep pace with the times if it is to attract educated people. A formal service run through—a few hymns and chants generally appallingly sung—prayers many of them contrary to all reason, and a sermon that nine times out of ten it is an insult to expect men and women of ordinary intelligence to listen to. If these are "the precious opportunities afforded us by the Lord's Day"—the "appointed means of grace" the Bishop spoke of, then, I think, we shall continue to find out-door exercise and amusements quite as improving, and infinitely more attractive and healthy.

There has been some good sport with the hounds this week, although the wet weather has made going very heavy and unpleasant. On Thursday the meet was at Yerrowda, the rain kept many away, and the field was a small one. A fine Jack was found by the octagonal tank, north of the jail, running through some heavy ground, out over the Kallas and Lohogaon Road, and straight for the hills, he was killed after about ten minutes burst. The brush was awarded to Miss Wilson who was well up all the way.

Another Jack was found in the nullah, near Lohogaon, and took the line towards Wagholi, after running at a great pace for over a mile, he got into a sugarcane khet, and was eventually lost. A third Jack was viewed who took the line direct for Temple Hill, through very heavy ground. He was killed near the top of the hill. Major Blomfield had a fall, but I believe no damage was done.

A MUSSULMAN'S COMPLAINT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—While on my tour round the world, I visited Delhi. It was the first time I had seen the Juma Musjid of that city, and on entering the edifice I observed that there was a notice on the door, under the signature of Mr. Frederick Henry Cooper, the then Deputy Commissioner of the District. This notice was dated the 27th November, 1862.

The first para. of this notice directs that the people attending the divine service should leave the premises as soon as the prayers are over. The second para. enjoins, that no one except the Imam and the Muazzin shall stay in the mosque at night. Para. fourth authorizes all the civil and military officers of Government to enter the mosque with their shoes on. Para. sixth shows that the Government keeps a guard of four men on the gate, whose salaries are paid from the mosque's fund.

In the peaceful reign of her Majesty the Empress of India, when persons of various religions can perform their religious ceremonies without hitch or hindrance, this active interference in the religious matters of a particular section of the community is quite illegal.

A mosque is a place where the Almighty God is worshipped. The time fixed for the fifth or *Isha* prayer commences from 8 p.m., and lasts till 3 in the morning, and the time for the *Tahajjud* prayers commences from midnight, and lasts till 5 a.m. But according to the order of the Deputy Commissioner the Mahomedans are prohibited from performing their prayers in the mosque. The Mahomedans believe that prayers offered in a mosque are by far more meritorious than those performed at home. Besides this, not a few among us keep up the whole night and offer prayers in the mosque. I hold that no restrictions should be placed on Mahomedans in saying their prayers both in the day and at night, Similarly during the present peaceful time it is worse than useless to keep a Government guard at the gates, especially as the poor Mahomedans have to contribute to the cost of its maintenance. As to entering a mosque with unclean shoes, to say the least, is highly objectionable, for the Mahomedans in every prayer to the Almighty place their forehead on the floor of the mosque, at least five times in twenty-four hours. Is it not then a gratuitous insult to tread the same floor with shoes on? I saw in Japan that the Japanese keep a sort of covering for feet in all the places of worship, and when a person wishes to enter the place he must either uncover his feet or he must put on those special coverings. I would suggest that officers, traders, and travellers, desirous of seeing the Delhi Juma Musjid, should adopt the above proceedings.

I hope that Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, whose reputation as a benign and just administrator is known all over India, will kindly take this matter into his careful consideration, and see that such offensive rules are no longer allowed to remain in force. The notice might at one time have been deemed necessary, owing to the then political condition of that part of the country, but it is not only useless now but calculatad to deeply wound the feelings of my co-religionists.

By doing as I have suggested, Sir Dennis will be performing an act of justice, and will earn the lasting gratitude of her Majesty's Mahomedan subjects.—Yours, &c.,

HASON BIN ABDULLA, IMAD NAWAZ JUNG.
Hyderabad (Deccan), Aug. 3.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

August 6.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

Africa.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

The Bhamo route to China for places beyond Momein and Tingyueh is closed for traffic until further notice.

Communication with Quito Equador interrupted by all routes.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The two cases bearing on the liability of shipowners which were recently decided, one by the Calcutta High Court and the other by the Small Cause Court, both involve a circumstance which is often lost sight of by those who travel by sea or trust their goods to the same unstable element. Shipowners undertake to convey a passenger or goods under certain distinctly specified conditions which modify considerably their own liability for loss, damage, or injury to the passenger or goods. These conditions are mentioned on the ticket or receipt granted by the shipowners. How many passengers or shippers read these conditions? Most people do not take the trouble, and remain under the impression that shipowners are wholly responsible for all the lives and goods temporarily in their charge until a decision like those referred to awakens them to the fact that responsibility is accepted by shipowners only under certain conditions.

The Madras Railway traffic receipts for the week ending 27th July, were, for passengers, etc., Rs. 87,144, and for goods, etc., Rs. 1,24,490, other earnings (estimated) Rs. 350, making altogether Rs. 2,11,984 (includes K. G. F. Ry. Rs. 3,175), or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 249-6-3. During the corresponding week in 1894, the receipts were Rs. 2,05,663-9-10, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 244-13-3.

The *Overland China Mail* of July 18, says: Chinese politics are by no means free from complications and the recent extensive anti-missionary riots, judging from the temper of the missionary societies interested, seem likely to have an important bearing upon China's international relations in the near future. Strong representations are being made to the Foreign Ministers at Peking.

The post of Medical Officer to the Nayer Brigade, Travancore, has, we hear, been filled by the appointment by the Secretary of State of Dr. Perkins, in succession of the late Dr. Innes. Dr. Perkins is expected to leave England at the end of September.

The Japanese are supposed to be meeting with much opposition in Formosa but it is evident that the Japanese force in the interior of the island is small and that only detached bodies of Chinese are encountered. A correspondent, however, records the complete annihilation of a party of Japanese soldiers guarding a flotilla of rice-boats near To-koham, about sixty miles south of Tamsui. Of thirty-two men only four escaped, six wounded men committed suicide rather than fall alive into the hands of the Chinese. It is said that the Japanese Government is preparing to send reinforcements to Formosa, that an army will march overland from Tamsui to Anping, and that as soon as the weather is favourable—it must be exceedingly hot and the soldiers are suffering greatly—a simultaneous attack will be made on the Anping forts from the sea. The Black Flags are well in hand, and are obeying their Commander, who has re-opened the port for trade. There are a few Foreign merchants still at Anping, and British warships continue to call there almost daily.

Mr. Hayashi, the new Japanese Minister, has arrived at Peking and has been received by the Tsung-li Yamen. He is to have an audience with the Emperor.

Corea is still in a disturbed state. It is difficult to predict the future of this unhappy country, but it is at least apparent that Japanese diplomacy has not been successful as yet against the intriguing factions of the Corean Court.

The water difficulty in the New Forest seems to have been entirely overcome by the exertions of the Royal Engineers, who have found an abundant supply of excellent water at Ocknell. As now arranged the force to be employed will march out of Aldershot on Monday, August 19, and the halting place on the first day will be at Alton. Alton to Avington will be the second day's march, and the rest on the third day will be taken at Buddesley Common. The force will then be divided, one portion going to the standing camp at Godshill on the fourth day, and the other will remain at Ocknell for the night, and then push on to Rockford Common. The manœuvre area is within a few miles of Southampton, and the nearest railway station is Lyndhurst-road. The force will return during the first week in September, and will use the same route as on going out, the camps being left standing for the purpose. Ocknell and Godshill will be the standing camps of the manœuvres, and there will be another encampment for the headquarters.

The Countess of Munster must be classed among the select few who have seen—or think they have seen—a ghost. It seems, according to her own account, which appears in the new number of the *Strand Magazine*, that some years ago she became the object of the "infatuated adoration" of a person of her own age and sex. The person died. Some time afterwards the Countess was lying in bed when, just as the clock struck twelve, her friend appeared before her. The weird visitor was in her usual dress, as in life, and she had a smile on her face. Like most ghosts, her purpose in appearing does not seem to have been a very intelligible one. To the request that she should state what brought her there, she vouchsafed no reply, but as soon as her ladyship's voice had ceased, the apparition disappeared. Perhaps some clue to the occurrence is afforded by some of Lady Munster's own admissions. She had suffered all day from feverishness, had gone early to bed and had been kept painfully awake, as she thought, by the chiming of a church clock. One admission she makes is particularly significant. At the moment when, as she thought, she saw her late friend, she did not realise just at the moment that that friend was dead.

If any further proof were required as to the excellence of the Lee-Metford and its superiority over any other rifle, it is to be found in connection with the Southern District Rifle Meeting at Browndown. The magazine rifle was the only weapon used, and whilst all other competitors were accustomed to it, the winning team—the men of the *Excellent*—used it for the first time, having been trained with the Martini-Henry. Making every allowance for the skill of the *Excellent's* men it says much for the rifle that a team firing with it for the first time should be able to beat in open competition those thoroughly used to handling the weapon.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, in a sermon the other day disclosed an interesting little bit of personal history:—"Sometimes he himself got tired, and gloomy, and vexed because he had some difficult letter to write or some difficult correspondent to deal with. At times anger or irritation would come upon him, but on his table he kept an open book of pleasant poems, of which he would read a few lines, and the irritation would melt away with the new interests brought into his mind, and the fresh direction given to his thoughts." Public curiosity has, not unnaturally, been excited regarding the question whether it is always the same book that Dr. Benson uses, and, if so, what book.

We are indebted to the New York *Sun* for an elucidation of the real reasons why Lord Salisbury made that abrupt and pressing demand upon the late Secretary of War for the transfer of those seals. The Prime Minister, it appears, from a paragraph in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, wanted the seals for the purpose of raising money upon them. Supplies having been cut off the previous day, the creditors of the War Office had become clamorous, and there was not a farthing in the official till to pay them. The Constitution of this country provides that in such a case the Premier shall place the seals of the impecunious office in what our contemporary euphemistically calls "hock"—that is, in plain and simple English, he shall pop them. A popping-shop is provided against these emergencies of the State in the Bank of England, and that institution is empowered to "take in" the goods, and will usually advance enough upon them to enable the popper to tide over his difficulty. Financial, however, were not the only reasons for the eagerness Lord Salisbury showed in the matter. The highest personage in the realm was desirous of getting those seals out of the outgoing Minister's hands before he should have had time to take yet one more impression of them upon parchment, and so make the wrong person Commander-in-Chief in the room of the Duke of Cambridge. And now we know how it all was.

THE LOSS OF THE ST. PANCRAS.

THE MARINE COURT-OF-ENQUIRY.

On July 23rd at Singapore in the Senior Magistrate's Court, there reassembled the Marine Court-of-Enquiry, constituted to investigate the circumstances attending the loss by stranding on the Samarang Bank, Labuan, on the 13th June, 1895, of the British steamship St. Pancras, of Liverpool, official number 97,779. The Court was constituted as follows:—Mr. Egertion, (Senior Magistrate) President, Lieut. R. Morrissey, H.M.S. Mercury, Captains Draper and Grant, nautical assessors.

Olmer Richardson Young, master of the St. Pancras, stated that on the 13th June, he was on a voyage from Manila to Marseilles with a cargo of copra, sugar, and hemp. There were no passengers. On the 13th they had very dirty weather, strong W. S. W. gale in the morning up to 8 p.m. They were steering S. W. ½ S., altered the course then to S. W. ½ S. Weather, still being very dirty they stopped at 10 o'clock and took a cast with the lead. They got no soundings at 100 fathoms. The patent lead had been lost. At 10-20 they sounded and got 40 fathoms. They immediately hauled the ship's head round to W. S. W., For ten minutes that course was kept then they hauled up W. by S. They proceeded in a strong breeze and blinding rain till 12-45, the vessel being occasionally eased and stopped on account of the weather. At 12-45 altered the course to S. W., and kept that course till 2 p. m. Stopped again for soundings and had no bottom at 100 fathoms At 2-15 went full speed ahead S. E. ½ E. At 4 p.m. stopped for soundings and got 45 fathoms. At 4-30 the weather commenced to clear and became perfectly clear. At 4-50 altered the course to W. S. W. At 5 o'clock they stopped for soundings and got into seven fathoms. At 5-10 went full speed ahead steering S. W. At 5-15 stopped for soundings and found 30 fathoms, Went ahead again at 5-30 still steering S. W.; at 5-40 slowed down again; at 5-45 stopped, sounded, and got 20 fathoms; 5-50 went half speed ahead; and at 5-55 the ship struck on the pinnacle rock of the Samarang Bank. The weather was clear, but there were shadows over the water like those which come after heavy rain. He saw no breakers. Took soundings in the ship and found 8ft. of water in the forehold. Cleared away the boats, provisioned them; and gave orders to start the ballast and donkey pumps. The chief engineer reported that he was unable to keep the water down; by that time 6-5 p. m., ten minutes after the ship struck, they had 26 ft. of water in the hold. He gave orders to embark in the boats, though dark with a nasty sea on. They stood by all night. The next morning sounded round the ship and found five fathoms; the ship's nose was buried in the rock. The whole deck being awash he gave men the permission to save their clothes and sent five boats away in charge of the chief officer. Witness stayed by the ship to see if there was a possibility of saving her. At 9 o'clock the weather looked so threatening that he thought it advisable to make for the shore. At that time the bulkhead showed signs of giving way. He made for Labuan, where all the boats had arrived, save the dinzy, which arrived two days later. The ship had since become a total wreck. He got no sight on the day of the wreck. The day before they got a sight at noon on the 12th when his position was 116° 59 E and 8° 52 N. After leaving Manila he verified his position by the Balabac Peak, at about 3 p.m., on the 12th, That was his last fixed position before striking. He had Thompson's compass on board, the deviation of which was shewn in the book produced. The courses which he had given were compass courses. The deviation on a S.W. course was about 7 degrees W.; on a S.E. course the deviation was about 5 degrees E. The ship was very well found; and the engines worked perfectly. The insurance policy expired last May since he had been away. He had not been advised what had been done. The St. Pancras was built in May 1890. He got his last easterly deviation in the Straits of Malacca, on his way out. Witness had not been in those waters for a number of years. The crew behaved well. He used a patent log which had an error of three-quarters of a knot an hour. When he took the first sounding and carried away the deep sea lead, the way of the ship was quite stopped at the time. Then they were not sure whether they had soundings or not; over 100 fathoms were out. It was Basnett's patent sounding line. He saw no land at all before striking; and on account of the thick weather had no opportunity of taking sights. The second officer was on watch from noon till 4 p.m. Witness was on the bridge himself. There was a man on the look-out till 4-30 p.m. when he was taken off as the weather cleared. They were preparing to anchor.

J. Barr, third officer, stated he was on the bridge when the ship struck. He went on the bridge at 4-50 p.m. It was not his watch. It was the chief officer's watch, but as soundings were being taken his witness's place was on the bridge. Soundings were taken several times, and the course was altered. At the time of striking he noticed that the water was discoloured. He saw no breakers at 5 p.m., they got seven fathoms. He could see the bottom then. At the time of striking there was no look-out except himself; and he was keeping a good look-out. He only reported the green water to the captain, but there was nothing that loodek dangerous to report. The course had just been altered when he saw the green patches and the ship seemed to be going clear of them. The captain was perfectly sober.

William H. Clements, chief officer, stated that he went on watch at 4 p. m. on the 13th June. The weather was squally with heavy rain. At 4 o'clock before he went on watch he cast the lead. At 4-30 p. m. the weather cleared. At 4-50 sighted what he thought was discoloured water. The course was altered to W. S. W. and took soundings. At 5 o'clock got 7 fathoms; at 5-10 got 30 fathoms; at 5-40 20 fathoms: at 5-55 ship struck and sounded and got 7 fathoms abaft. Found 18 ft. of water in the hold. Orders were given for the ballast and donkey pumps to be cleared away. At 6 o'clock there were 20 ft. of water in the hold. The deck was awash. Boats were got out and they stood by the ship all right. At 4 a. m. they steered away for Labuan. While witness took soundings, the third officer took his place on the bridge. They had not been able to get a sight on the 13th. He had given dead reckonings to the captain, who was quite sober. Witness was sounding with the deep sea lead when they lost it. He got no bottom then. The ship was slightly moving when they were using that lead. He produced his log. After the course was altered to W. S. W., he saw no more discoloured water. Before the vessel struck he did not notice any water that looked dangerous. Between 4 and 5 o'clock witness supposed the ship ran about 9 knots. The ship drew 24 ft. 11in. and 23 ft. 7in.

W. Patterson, chief engineer, stated that he was up and down into the engine room, at about the time of striking, and before. At 4-30 p.m. they were going full speed. They stopped frequently, and at times went at reduced speed. At the time of striking, they had just got under way at half speed. The engines were in splendid order and worked properly. The telegraph worked properly. Full speed they made 11 knots. On that afternoon between 4 and 5 o'clock they were going something like 9 knots. After striking he immediately got orders to get the pumps on number one hold. He did so at once. Witness found 18 ft. of water in the hold, and told the captain. They then prepared to abandon the ship. On striking, the engines were stopped, and shortly afterwards they went full speed astern. They were all below waiting orders when they got orders to come on deck and prepare to leave the ship.

The captain, recalled, said that the St. Pancras was to call at Labuan for coal. He had the China Sea Directory and the Admiralty Sailing Directions on board. The ship did not remain fixed after striking; she settled down somewhere near the place where she struck. He attributed getting ashore to an undue N. E. current. It may have been blowing to the southward before his arrival, and afterwards set in a strong N.E. current. The current he should think to be about two knots an hour. Why he had only a small chart was because he had orders at Bombay to go to Iloilo and Manila. He tried to get a large chart at the Indian Marine at Bombay and could not; neither could he get one at Manila. The last time he went along the N. W. Coast of Borneo was twenty-eight years ago.

A. Murray, second engineer, stated that he kept the 4 to 8 o'clock watch on the day of the collision. When he went on watch the engines were stopped, and they went full speed till about 4-10, then till 4-50 when they stopped again. About 5 p.m. full speed again for another five or ten minutes. Stopped again and then went full speed for about twenty minutes. Stopped again, and she was going half-speed when he heard the bump, when the engines ran slow and stopped. Orders were given to get the pumps ready for number one hold. They were pumping for a few minutes when they were called up out of the engine room; and they only had time to get a few things before leaving the ship. He only felt her strike once.

G. Davies, A. B., stated that he was at the wheel at the time the ship struck; he went to the wheel about three minutes before she struck. He relieved a man named Ward. When witness took charge, the course was S. W. which was kept all the time till the striking.

THE FINDING.

The President, after reciting the narrative of the catastrophe, said:—We are of opinion that the casualty was caused by a miscalculation of the current, the captain expecting the S. W. set which was experienced on the 11th and 12th of June to continue, whereas by the position of the ship at the time of striking it appears that the current on the last day was running to the N. E. The ship was carefully navigated and the crew behaved well. We do not consider that either the captain or officers are to blame for the disaster, which might have been avoided if the captain has been supplied with a large scale chart of the N. W. Coast of Borneo. The condition of the ship after striking justified the captain in taking to the boats and making for Labuan.

(To Capt. Young) Your books and charts [and papers will be returned to you.

Capt. Young.—Thank you.

This concluded the enquiry.

THE ANTI-FOREIGN RIOTS IN CHINA.

THE OUTRAGE ON MISSIONARIES.

The China papers to hand yesterday bring details of some of the earlier attacks on foreigners such as our telegrams refer to:—

THE RIOTING IN SZECHWEN.

Mr. O. L. Kilborn writes to the Hongkong *Mercury* on July 11:—During the afternoon of Tuesday, May 28th, Dr. Stevenson and I received a letter from Dr. Canright, of the M. E. Mission on the other side of the city, telling us that placards had been posted. These placards stated that a girl had been boiled by the foreigners for her oil, and warned people against allowing children to go upon the street. While Dr. Stevenson and I were consulting over what we ought to do, small stones began to be thrown against our front gate, and considerable yelling was heard. A messenger was despatched immediately with cards to the yamen, calling on the street officials on the way. The stone-throwing increased and presently another messenger was despatched to the yamen with urgent messages for help. Dr. Stevenson, Mr. Jackson (C.M.S.) and I, thought best to remain quietly inside until some real damage was done, or the officials arrived with force enough to scatter the mob. Our wives and children were now sent over to the hospital side. The stone-throwing and the yelling of the mob increased momentarily. Not until the large strong compound gates fell in with a crash did we show ourselves.

Mr. Jackson empty handed, Dr. Stevenson and I each with a loaded gun under our arms, appeared in sight, and the crowd vanished from the gateway. We fired shots in quick succession and ran out upon the street and the crowd divided and ran both ways. While we held them at a respectful distance, say 30 or 40 yards each way from the gate, about 10 or 12 men, in ordinary dress stepped out from the crowd saying they were come to protect us. A few minutes later three soldiers appeared in their red coats.

These 12 or 15 men exhorted the crowd to go home in the usual native fashion, but without the slightest effect. While Dr. Stevenson, Mr. Jackson and I remained on the street, the two divisions of the rioters, although somewhat boisterous, kept their distance.

Three-quarters of an hour must have been spent in this way, and during this time, our messengers returned from the yamen saying that a good force of men would be despatched to our aid immediately. We requested some of these runners already on the spot to go to the yamen for more help, but they would not listen. Then they asked us to step inside our gate while they scattered the mob. But the moment we were out of sight the mob closed in, and the stone-throwing and yelling began with increased vigour. After 10 or 15 minutes of this, when the leaders of the mob seemed to be gaining courage for a grand rush into the compound yard, we made another sally, firing a shot or two from our guns. The mob parted and ran as before, but not going so far this time. Dusk was coming on and the rioters had gained such courage that they fairly rained stones upon us. Our ground became untenable, and we beat an orderly but hasty retreat to our hospital compound, the gates of which open on the opposite side of the block. There we rejoined our wives and children. Almost immediately our dwellings were filled with the howling mob while the smashing of glass and the thrashing of timbers, no less than the demoniacal yells of the furious rioters, told us that the work of destruction was in full progress.

The hospital gates still stood, only some of the lower panels had been smashed through. A shot fired through the top of these gates had the excellent effect of determining the most of the crowd on that side to run around the block to join the more successful party in the loot. And thus opened up to us a way of escape. Covered by the darkness

WE CRAWLED ONE BY ONE

through one of the holes broken by the stones of the rioters in the hospital gates. The two ladies and we three men, carrying three children amongst us, ran along the now comparatively quiet street to the parade ground. Dr. Stevenson's third child was in the hands of a Christian nurse, but she became separated from us on the street.

At the head of the street, on the nearest edge of the parade-ground, is a barrack in which were quartered 150 or 200 soldiers. We ran in thinking to obtain protection. At first sight of us the soldiers drove us out with the most hideous yells and *curses*. One of them kicked Mrs. Stevenson in the side as we passed out, but her bruise fortunately proved a slight one. Dr. Stevenson promptly threatened this man with his rifle, which he still carried; and to this we believe is at least partly due the fact that we were not followed. We now ran across the open parade-ground to the city wall. Once on the wall we took our way at a more easy pace past the north gate to the north-west angle of the city. When we were a mile or more from our late homes, a bright reflection in the sky told us that the rioters were finishing with fire what they had begun with stones. The fire did not die away till midnight. A while after midnight we left the city wall and reached the China Inland Mission compound in chairs. There we were safe for the night. Here we learned the fate of Dr. Stevenson's little girl who, in care of the nurse, had become separated from us soon after leaving the hospital gate. Some of the rioters discovered that she was carrying a foreign child; they caught her by the hair and began beating her. She dropped the child and managed to escape from them. A few minutes later the hospital gateman discovered the child sitting alone in the dark street, and crying. He picked her up and carried her to one of the other compounds that was still intact, No protection was given us from the yamen except those doubtful twelve runners and three soldiers, notwithstanding that more than two hours elapsed from the time our cards were first sent to the yamen until we abandoned the gateway. Next day we learned that the magistrate and the prefect had come and stayed about five or ten minutes, at about the time we were crawling through the hospital gates to the street. But they went away immediately without doing anything;—without even enquiring so far as we know, as to the fate of the foreigners.

At dawn on the morning of Wednesday, May 29th, we heard that the mob had reformed and was rapidly carrying away all remaining bricks and debris left on our compound the night before. Early in the morning, further word was brought that Mr. Hartwell's house and compound (directly across the street from Dr. Stevenson's and mine) was being looted and burned.

Before nine o'clock Mrs. Hartwell, with her two little ones, and Misses Brackbill and Ford, joined us in the China Island Mission compound. They had climbed the back wall of their compound as the mob came in at the front. We were now eleven adults and seven children gathered. in one place, We decided at once to go to the magistrate's yamen while the street remained quiet, and by nine o'clock chairs were called and all preparations made. But the chief of police arriving with a retinue of 26 men, we yielded to his solicitation to remain where we were. He assured us that he had ample means to protect us there. Between 9 and 10 a. m., however, a crowd rapidly gathered in the street, and they grew so turbulent that by ten o'clock this same chief of police advised us to return to our original plan, and start for the yamen as rapidly as chairs could be obtained. But chairs were now difficult to obtain so that about 10-50 a.m. only six of the eleven adults had started for the yamen. After the exit of each chair the mob grew more and more fierce, and the uproar increased. As the gate closed behind the sixth chair, it became evident to us who remained that the crisis had come. We ran for the back wall of the compound, climbed a ladder and dropped down on the other side; and not a moment too soon, for before the last was over the mob had burst through the front gates. We found ourselves in a narrow court in which lived some eight families. The only exit from this court was by a long alley which opened on the street right in the midst of the mob. Our only hope therefore lay in concealment and in a moment we had darted through an open door and into the back room of a little two-room mat-house. The three ladies, Misses Brackbill and Ford and Mrs Killborn, and Mr. Vale and myself, besides three children, including two belonging to those who had got off safely to the yamen in chairs; in all eight persons, packed ourselves into a small Chinese bed, and drew the dirty blue curtains close about us. The owner of the hut began protesting immediately in a loud voice, but thirty taels in good silver effectually shut his mouth. Liberal promises to the other seven families in the court, afterwards redeemed by about fifteen taels, brought them over to our side also.

IN HIDING.

It was a hot day, but from 11 a.m. till about 2 p.m. we sat quietly inside those curtains scarcely venturing to speak above a whisper; while from just across a mud wall came the horrible din of smashing glass, crashing timbers and falling houses, mingled with the yells of the triumphant rioters.

About 8 p.m., when it was properly dark, chairs were called, and we went quietly one by one to the yamen, where we rejoined those who had reached there safely in chairs in the morning.

An eye-witness told us that two of the soldiers who had made at least a show of protecting us at the C.I.M. compound were the first to rush into the upper living rooms looking for plunder. Another eye-witness told me that at dawn of the morning of May 29th, soldiers in red coats were most prominent in carrying off the loot. Mr. Vale of the C.I.M. himself saw a large Candian 'heater' in the yamen of the magistrate under whose care we finally found ourselves. This stove must have come from Mr. Hartwell's house or my own.

From trustworthy reports and from what we saw our selves, there will not be much debris for us to clear away when it comes to rebuilding. Every stick of timber was carried away, not so much as a piece the size of a shingle remaining. Bricks and tiles, even the foundation-stones, were dug up and carried off. Paving stones shared the same fate. Trees and shrubs, bamboos, in fact everything that was enclosed by the four walls of the compounds, was considered their lawful booty. On May 30th, squads of soldiers were encamped on the sites of each ruined compound—carefully guarding broken tiles and mother earth.

ANTI FOREIGN PLACARDS—ACTION RECOMMENDED BY MISSIONARIES.

Chungking, June 24.

From one of the Chengtu missionaries we (*N.-C. Daily News*) have received the following placards and proclamations issued before, during, and after the riots. All will note the similarity between placard and proclamation. Let it be remembered that the riots occurred on the 28th and 29th of May.

PLACARD—PUT OUT A DAY OR TWO BEFORE THE RIOTS.

'Notice is hereby given that at the present "foreign barbarians" are hiring evil characters to kidnap small children that they may extract oil from them for their use. I have a female servant named Li who has personally seen this done. I therefore exhort you good people not to allow your children to go out. I hope you will act in accordance with this."

PROCLAMATION PUT OUT BY CHOU TAOTAI, A HUNAN MAN, ON MAY THE 29TH.

'At the present time we have obtained clear proof that foreigners deceive and kidnap small children. You soldiers and people must not be disturbed and excited. When the cases are brought before us we certainly will not be lenient with them.'

PROCLAMATION PUT OUT BY THE VICEROY ON MAY 29TH.

'I the Viceroy have heard that yesterday at the *Tuanyang* feast, according to the custom of the province, crowds of men and women assembled to witness the scattering of fruit, and that foreigners having gone to witness it, trouble was caused and the chapels were destroyed. It is certain that evil characters have been stirring up trouble in order to steal and rob. Besides clearly searching into this matter I have also put out a proclamation for the information of you elders, wardens, soldiers and people. You, my good people, should each follow his own vocation, and should you have any grievance you may petition the officials of the two districts, Chengtu and Huayang, and I will justly decide without any partiality. You may by no means recklessly help forward these evil men and get yourselves caught in a net. Let the law take its course. For those who assemble evil characters let there be no leniency. This proclamation is put forth for the information of all.'

PROCLAMATION BY THE VICEROY ON MAY THE 30TH.

'Evil characters having assembled crowds and cattered abroad evil rumours, I have already memorialised the Emperor and they may be put to death without trial.'

PLACARD PUT OUT ON MAY THE 30TH.

'At the present time when Japan has usurped, Chinese territory you English, French, and Americans have looked on with your hands in your sleeves. If in the future you wish to preach your doctrine in China you must drive the Japanese back to their own country. Then you will be allowed to preach your Holy Gospel throughout the country without let or hindrance.'

So open and bold an attack by an official upon foreigners has never been known in recent times. If allowed to pass without proper punishment, it goes without saying that there will be no safety in the future for foreigners resident in these parts. The intimation of the Viceroy that the people have grievances was quite enough of a hint to the rioters. To make matters worse these proclamations were both issued on the second day of the riots. On the first day the Canadian Mission's hospital and chapel had been burned. Every official had either refused help or made mere pretence of giving assistance. The Viceroy had allowed the Catholic Bishops place only a stones throw away from his yamen, to be destroyed without lifting a finger to prevent it. This attitude would have sufficiently shown his disposition without a proclamation.

Under the circumstances it is rather discouraging to have the English, French and American Ministers telegraph to Chengtu and Chungking, arranging for the settling of claims for compensation. Must we infer that they suppose that money is all that is required? It would be better by far that not a cent of money be paid rather than that punishment be not meted out to ring-leaders and guilty officials. Attached is a copy of resolutions recently drawn up by representatives of Missionary Societies which have suffered in the riots. It is being extensively signed and will be presented to the American and British Ministers at Peking. If foreigners are to be permitted to reside in the interior, it is their due that it be not merely on sufferance, but on the basis of clearly-defined treaty rights. As regards a joint commission to sit at Chengtu it is the only thing which would ensure our future safety and prevent the recurrence of similar riots whenever hostile officials see fit to stir them up. Perhaps it is too much to hope that foreign Powers will see that we have arrived at a crisis where decisive action should be taken. The Chengtu Commission may be regarded as too radical a measure, but it is doubtful if adequate punishment will be meted out without it.

The following are the resolutions referred to above:—

Whereas extensive riots have recently occurred throughout large portions of this province of Szechuan, beginning at the capital Chengtu, much property having thereby been destroyed, scores of missionaries rendered homeless, and important missionary work broken up, and

Whereas the right of foreigners to reside in the interior of China is by many considered to rest on doubtful interpretations of treaties, therefore.

Resolved, that we the undersigned do respectfully and urgently petition the representatives of those governments whose subjects or citizens have suffered loss in the above riot—

(1) That the right of foreigners to reside in the interior of China be placed upon a clearly defined treaty basis.

(2) That when these rights are defined they be made known by Imperial Proclamation throughout all parts of the Empire.

And whereas before and during the riots at Chengtu the attitude of certain officials was notoriously hostile to foreigners, leading us to conclude that no adequate measures would be taken for the punishment of offenders Therefore:—

Resolved, that we ask for a joint commission of the Powers whose interests are involved to sit at Chengtu and take into consideration the whole question of the riot, and determine the degree of blame attaching to the guilty parties.

MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF ANCIENT COINS IN BOMBAY.

About 10 o'clock, on Sunday morning, a Punjabee Mahomedan, named Bana Fatehdeen, aged twenty-eight years, a native of Mulsee, in the Punjab, at present residing in Gilder Street, with three other Punjabees, was found selling lead or white metal counterfeit coins of the ancient Mogul Emperors of India, in Kambekar Street, for Rs. 1-4 a pair. Interrogated by the police the Punjabee replied that he himself had manufactured these coins, and besides the eleven coins he then had in his possession, he had in his house one hundred and one round and square coins of similar metal and description. The Punjabee then took the police to his house in Gilder Street, and handed over the one hundred and one coins and two iron stamps, bearing the same impressions as the coins, to the police. One of his companions, named Nathoo Lalkhan, also made over to the police twenty-nine square and round coins. At the time when Bana Fatehdeen was found selling the coins, he had in his possession a copy of a decision, given in the court of the Sessions Judge, Jullunder Division, in a case in which one Maulabux, son of Hira, of goldsmith caste, resident of Maisian, Punjab, was charged on the 15th of May, 1894, with counterfeiting coin, and making a piece of metal (white alloy) to be used as money, and with attempting to issue the same. The judge's finding was to the effect that these coins were not the coin within the definition of Section 230 of the Indian Penal Code, and that the accused did not commit any offence under Section 231 of the Code. The judge, in disposing of the case, also remarked that he was supported in his finding by Bombay High Court Criminal Case, dated 10th September, 1874, in which it was held that to counterfeit an Akbari rupee was not an offence, under Sections 230 and 231 of the Indian Penal Code. The man Bana appears to have kept this decision in his possession to justify the legality of the trade he was carrying on in Bombay. The two Punjabees were yesterday morning placed before the Commissioner by the head of the Criminal Investigation Department. As under the law there is no offence the Commissioner ordered them to leave Bombay.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a Meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 30th July:—Submitted circular dated 6th February to the Special Committee appointed by Trustees' Resolution No. 32, dated 5th February to advise the Trustees as to the shed accomodation to be provided at the new pier at Ballard Road. Notes by Mr. W. C. Hughes, and Mr. H. W. Uloth, dated 5th February; by Mr. J. M. Campbell, dated 1ts March; by Mr. W. C. Hughes, and Mr. H. W. Uloth, dated 4th March; Mr. J. M. Campbell, dated 25th March; memo. to the Engineer, dated 4th March, letters from the Engineer, dated 24th April, and 20th May, note by Mr. W. C. Hughes, dated 24th May, and by Mr. J. M. Campbell, dated 5th June.

THE BALLARD PIER AND BAGGAGE ACCOMMODATION.

Proceedings of the Special Committee's Meeting held on the 11th June as follows:—"Submitted the papers relating to the provision of sheds for passengers' baggage and sheltering of carriages on the New Ballard Road Pier. The Committee considered the correspondence and plan submitted by the Engineer with his letter the 20th May 1895, which provides for a shed, estimated to cost about Rs. 38,000, for the reception only of the cabin baggage of passengers. After discussion it was thought that the pier should be used for all English mail baggage, both heavy and light, and, as it was considered that the pier as built is too small for such purpose, the Engineer was requested to prepare alternative schemes for widening the pier (1) by 20 feet and (2) by 60 feet, and for placing thereon suitable sheds so as to make the pier available for all requirements including perhaps the landing of the English mails." Letter from the Engineer, dated 24th June 1895.

Proceedings of the Special Committee's Meeting held on the 25th June 1895 as follows:—"Submitted letter dated 24th June 1995, with two plans, marked A and B, from the Engineer The Committee, having discussed the plans and proposals, agreed to the following report:—It is to be remembered that in the first instance the Ballard Pier was intended solely as a monsoon landing place for the convenience of the shipping lying in the harbour and of passengers connected with that shipping. In the first instance, the question of making arrangements even for the cabin baggage of passengers by the English mails did not arise. In the second stage, the question of the Ballard Pier included arrangements for landing the cabin baggage of passengers by the English mails. And in accordance with these proposals plan A was prepared, showing on the pier as now built a shed and the necessary Customs and Police accommodation. This shed is planned solely for cabin baggage. Its size prevents its use for heavy baggage. In the third stage of the question, the proposal was made to increase the space available on the Ballard Pier so as to provide room for heavy, as well as for cabin baggage, and also to enable the English mails to be landed during the stormy months at Ballard Pier instead of at Carnac Bunder. The present Sub-Committee has been appointed to consider what provision is necessary at the Ballard Pier to meet the requirements, of the heavy baggage and of the English mails and, if the present pier space does not suffice for this purpose, how far it is advisable that the Trust should provide the necessary increased accommodation. The first question for consideration is what is to be done with the heavy baggage. Three answers may be given to this question:—(a) Widen the Ballard Pier till it can furnish room for both cabin and 'heavy baggage.' (b) Confine, as originally intended, the Ballard Pier to cabin baggage and 'making permanent heavy baggage arrangements at the docks.' (c) Begin this season with the Ballard Pier for cabin baggage only. But, as far as possible, arrange the shed and all other details with a view to the future extension of the pier. For enlarging the pier the Engineer proposes three plans —A, to widen the pier by 20 feet; B, to widen the pier by 60 feet; and C, to keep the pier at its present breadth and obtain the necessary space by adding to the pier head. Of these, plan A is rejected, as an addition of 20 feet is shewn to be insufficient. The estimated additional cost of the two remaining schemes B and C is about the same, a little less than a lakh. We are of opinion that one of these extensions should ultimately be adopted; but for the reasons stated below, we should advise that the choice between them should be postponed until experience has been gained of the capacity of the pier as it at present stands. The reason why we would postpone the extension of the pier is the cost. The Ballard Pier, as it stands, has cost the Trust a little over three lakhs; the proposed cabin baggage shed will cost Rs. 38,000 more. A further outlay of about Rs. 12,000 may be necessary to secure the corner of the Mint premises as a standing ground for carts and carriages. The total is say, Rs. 3,50,000. To carry out either of the proposed extensions implies a fresh outlay of about Rs. 70,000 in broadening the pier, of about Rs. 20,000 in increasing the shed, and probably of about Rs. 10,000 for a further section of the Mint area, that is, about a lakh in all, or a grand total outlay on the pier of 4½ lakhs. It is to be remembered that this outlay will practically yield no return. A pier due might be charged on baggage, but such a charge we would not recommend, as it is difficult to adjust, unpopular, and unfruitful. Though we agree in recommending the ultimate extension of the pier provided either in plan B or in plan C, we think that the present outlay should be limited to the Rs. 38,000 required for a cabin baggage shed, and that this shed should now be pushed on with all possible speed, so that during the next fair season mail passengers may land and cabin baggage be passed at the Ballard Pier. Three subsidiary questions remain for consideration:— 1. Should the English mails be allowed to land at the Ballard Pier? 2. How can the existing practice of landing passengers and cabin baggage be improved? 3. What can be done to make the heavy baggage arrangements at the docks more convenient to passengers? As to the mails, no change is either necessary or advisable during the fair months. The Apollo Bunder is more convenient for the Post Office than the Ballard Pier. And during the busy passenger months there will be no room for the mail-vans at the Ballard Pier. During the rains, when passengers are few, it might be possible to accommodate the mail-vans on the Ballard Pier. But the ten mail-vans require so large a space that no margin will be left for restive horses or other accidents. In these circumstances we think the Trust should not undertake to land the mails at the Ballard Pier, even during the rains, until the proposed extension of the pier is completed. In this connection we would notice that we agree that during the fair season it will be necessary to prevent any carriages or carts coming on the pier. This prohibition will leave the portion of the pier intended as a roadway open for the use of passengers and for the miscellaneous crowd for which provision must be made. On the second point—namely, how can the existing practice of landing passengers and cabin baggage be improved?—we would notice that the objection to the present system of landing cabin baggage is the confusion on board the mail steamer. The merit of the present system is that a passenger pressed for time can land at once without waiting for the Company's tender. We agree in thinking that the evils of the present confusion on board the mail steamer overbalance the convenience of freedom of landing. This confusion is mainly due to the practice of passing baggage for Customs purposes on board the mail. The passing of dutiable goods on boardship is unsatisfactory to the Custom House. It was introduced and has been continued solely for the convenience of passengers. We therefore agree in recommending that the practice of passing baggage on board the mail steamer should cease. We further consider that, to prevent confusion on boardship, two supplementary rules must be enforced:—1. No passenger who elects to find his way ashore may take with him any package larger than can be carried in the hand. 2. All such passengers must land at the Ballard Pier, since there can be no arrangements for passing baggage at any other landing place. The rule preventing passengers who find their own way ashore from taking more than a hand parcel will be unpopular. In many cases it will cause inconvenience. To make it work smoothly it will be necessary that the P. & O. authorities do all in their power to enable passengers and cabin baggage to reach the Ballard Pier with the least possible delay. Considerable time would be saved if all the cabin baggage was arranged on deck ready for shipping in the tender as soon as the mail steamer comes to anchor. If passengers were assured that they and their cabin baggage would be landed at the Ballard Pier within three-quarters of an hour of the ship's anchoring, there would be little ground for complaint at being practically compelled to land in the Company's tender. One more provision seems necessary. When the mail arrives after 7 p.m., the cabin baggage of any passenger who wishes to land must be passed on board by a Preventive Officer, and the passenger be allowed to make his own arrangements for landing and to take his cabin baggage with him. When landed at the Ballard Pier, the cabin baggage will be passed by, the Customs authorities. Baggage uncleared, when all the passengers have left the pier, will be taken, as uncleared cabin baggage is now taken, in a P. & O. barge under Preventive supervision to the dock and be there placed along with the heavy baggage. By this means, on the one hand the passenger will be able to pass all his baggage at the same time and place and be saved a second visit to the Ballard Pier, and, on the other hand, the pier will be saved from the hampering of an uncleared baggage shed. As to point 3—Better arrangements for the heavy baggage at the dock—we regret that we are unable to agree. Two members of the Sub-Committee, Captain Hext and Mr. Uloth, hold that the existing arrangement, under which the heavy baggage is cleared from a shed close to the outer wall of the dock and at the end of 24 hours the uncleared balance is taken to the unclaimed goods shed close to the main dock gates, is suitable and requires no alteration. The Acting Chairman holds that the present practice of using for heavy baggage a shed more than one-fourth of a mile from the main gate of the dock is inconvenient. Any passenger coming to clear his baggage is forced to pass through the whole length of the dock from the gates to the shed near the outer wall—a distance of over a quarter of a mile. Further, any passenger who fails to clear his baggage when the Assistant Collector is in attendance at the baggage shed may have, if difficulty arises, to walk this quarter of a mile to the Dock Customs House and back, almost all the way in the sun. This difficulty can be removed by setting apart, as a baggage shed, the section of the unclaimed goods shed which is not used as part of the Dock Customs House. The heavy baggage would, as at present, be conveyed, under the supervision of the Dock authorities, to this shed, which is close to the main gate, the additional cost of carriage being recovered by a charge, say, of 2 annas for small and 4 annas for large packages. To enable the Dock authorities to convey the heavy baggage from the barges to the baggage shed in safety, the rule must be enforced that no baggage is delivered from the mail steamers at the docks after 5 p. m. The public gain no advantage by such delivery since the baggage cannot be passed till after the arrival of the Assistant Collector of Customs about seven the next morning. The Acting Chairman believes this alteration will greatly lessen the present inconvenience to the public of clearing heavy baggage at the dock. The inconvenience would be reduced to the drive to the main gate of the dock—a requirement which, in his opinion, cannot form any just ground of public complaint." Letter from the Engineer dated 16th July 1895. The papers, having been circulated, were not read. Read Trustees' minutes thereon.

Resolution:—The Engineer should be requested to submit, as soon as possible, detailed plans and estimate for a baggage shed according to the design shown. Immediate effect should be given to the arrangement, as an experimental measure, of accomodating the baggage of passengers arriving by the mail steamears at the main gates of the docks in Warehouse No. I, the three remaining bays of which should at once be placed at the disposal of the Customs Department for the purpose. The Collector of Customs should be asked to take the necessary steps in due course for disallowing the practice of passing passengers' baggage on board the mail steamers, except when these steamers arrive after 7 p.m., when cabin baggage could, if necessary, be passed by a Preventive Officer and the passenger be allowed to make his own arrangements about landing. The Collector should also be asked to direct that no baggage should be landed at the docks after 5 p.m. The Superintendent of the P. & O. Company should be asked to arrange for the quick delivery of passengers cabin baggage on the arrival of the mail steamers and to notify to passengers, as soon as the landing arrangements at the Ballard Pier have been completed, that all passengers must land at the Ballard Pier and that they will not be allowed to take with them any packages larger than can be carried in the hand, assuring them at the same time, as is understood to be the case, that there will be no delay in landing their cabin baggage, which will probably be conveyed with them in the Company's tender. The question of broadening the pier should be brought up for consideration at the end of the next six months.

The following papers were laid on the table:—

Revenue collections for 1895-96 compared with those for 1894-95:—

	Bunders. Rs.	Docks. Rs.	Port Dept. Rs.	Other Items Rs.	Total. Rs.
For July— From 1st July to 27th July 1895	1,20,671	1,83,146	8,233	276	3,12,326
From 1st July to 27th July 1894	1,13,006	1,63,319	10,198	922	2,92,445
Deficit in	Cr.7,665	Cr.14,827	Dr. 1,965	Dr. 646	Dr. 19,881
previous months	13,377	60,272	Cr. 1,802	Cr. 3,750	68,097
Total deficit to 27th July 1895	Dr.5,712	Dr.45,445	Dr. 163	Cr. 3,104	Dr. 48,216

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 26th July 1895.	Total from 1st April 1895 to 26th Jly. 1895.	For week ending 26th July 1894.	Total from 1st April 1894 to 26th July 1894.
Vessels piloted into harbour	22	344	14	346
„ piloted out of harbour	19	360	21	362
„ transported	13	214	19	262
„ attended to	1	23	7	32
„ warped	2	35	4	25
STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING THE TRUSTEES' DOCKS.				
Vessels entered—				
Prince's Dock	10	154	6	178
Victoria Dock	11	160	7	155
Total	21	311	13	333
Vessels left—				
Prince's Dock	8	154	5	179
Victoria Dock	11	165	12	162
Total	19	319	17	341
Vessels remaining in—				
Prince's Dock	12	—	13	—
Victoria Dock	10	—	8	—
Total	22	—	21	—
STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING THE DOCK HARBOUR WALLS				
Prince's Dock Harbour Wall	1	69	Nil	50
Victoria „ „	Nil	29	Nil	20
Total	1	98	Nil	70

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

—	During week. No.	During week. Period of occupation.	During week. Tonnage.	Total. From 1st Apl 1895 to 27th July 1895. No.	Total. From 1st Apl 1895 to 27th July 1895. Tonnage.	Total. From 1st Apl 1894 to 27th July 1894. No.	Total. From 1st Apl 1894 to 27th July 1894. Tonnage.
For week ending 11th May, 1895.							
Vessels under 185 tons, subject to minimum charge— Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	6	2,404	7	2,904
Vessels charged on tonnage— S S Florida	1	1 dy	3,202	27	37,542	20	55,199
Total	1	1 dy	3,202	33	39,946	27	58,103

THE PORTUGUESE DEFAMATION CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I hope you will kindly oblige me in giving publicity to the following injustice to the Portuguese community here, to which I have the honour to belong.

The Portuguese community here read the article in yours, of the 31st ultimo, with great regret, especially the following:—"The Portuguese community generally are to be congratulated upon the fact that the High Court has upheld the conviction of Mr. Mascarenhas by the Chief Presidency Magistrate for defamation, and the only matter for regret is that the sentence has been somewhat modified.' A leading and highly respected Portuguese gentleman assures us that every honest man in the community is glad that Mascarenhas has been brought to book, and that the only reason why other actions have not been brought against him by various fellow-countrymen he has insulted is that most people have hitherto treated him with great contempt for his foolish attacks." We fully agree with and uphold Mr Pedro Antonio Fialho in his explanation, published in your paper of the 3rd instant. We are entirely at a loss to understand what the above case has to do with the community. It is between Castelino and Mascarenhas only. We are also sorry to note that the so-called leading and highly respected gentleman should have spoken ill of a fallen man, which I presume is against all moral dogma of a reasonable being. To convince you, I am prepared to send you in writing 99 per cent. votes in favour of Mascarenhas, which will prove the extent of popularity and sympathy Mr. Leandro Mascarenhas enjoys almost everywhere. Fearing that the leading and highly respected gentleman alluded to above may not reckon me to be "one" of the every honest man of the community he speaks.—Yours, &c.,

JOSE BARTHOLOMEO RODRIGUES,
for Khundwa Portuguese Community.

Khundwa, Aug. 5.

A French military attache with the Japanese Army says: "The casualties in the medical corps during the battles with the Chinese have been enormous, far exceeding the combatant branches." The authority is unimpeachable, and yet we are told that there is no difficulty in showing that four per cent. of the total number killed and wounded were doctors. Even if the attache were referring to casualties amongst officers only the proportion would still be excessive, but he says expressly, killed and wounded of all grades. "These results," says the attache, "which leave far behind them the most unfavourable statistics hitherto recorded, are to be attributed exclusively to the long-range arms of modern times. The question of protecting ambulances in the event of a European war is one that calls for immediate attention, for, under exisiting conditions, the carnage could not but be enormous.

CRICKET.

TELEGRAPH RECREATION C. C. VS. CUSTOMS C. C.

A match between the above teams was played on the Cooperage on Saturday, and resulted in a win for the Telegraph by seventeen runs. The following is the score:—

TELEGRAPH RECREATION CLUB.

DeYoung, b Raja	5
Pote, b G Kelly	2
Perkins, c O'Keefe, b Raja	0
Anthony, b Raja	0
Netscher, st O'Keefe, b Raja	8
Nigel Jones, b Selkirk	21
Chappel, b Raja	4
Barry, b Selkirk	1
Moore, b Selkirk	6
Chitts, b Selkirk	7
Pitcher, not out	3
Extras	8
Total	65

CUSTOMS C. C.

C Smith, b Pitcher	1
E D Smith, b Pitcher	0
S O'Keefe, b Pitcher	0
D M Raja, l-b-w, b De Young	11
J Kelly, b Pitcher	14
H Thomas, b De Young	6
R Selkirk, b DeYoung	1
W Otto, b DeYoung	6
P Money, b Pitcher	3
S Sula, b Pitcher	1
G Kelly, not out	3
Extras	2
Total	48

ISLAM GYMKHANA VS. B. VOL. RIFLES.

This match was played on the Islam ground on Saturday, the 3rd inst., and resulted in a win for the home team by 101 runs and 7 wickets. The following are the scores:—

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

Ali N Tyabjee, c F Mason, b Jones	90
Goolam Hoosein, b Kelly	54
A R Mirza, c R G Snell, b Kelly	1
Ali S Ali, not out	34
M M Ali Ibrahim Rahimtula Shaffi C Tyabjee Dawod Nensi Heptoola A K Shaik Hoosein Abban	To bat
Extras	5
	184

B. V. RIFLES.

Shears, b M A Mirza	1
Gordon, b Shaik Hoosein	8
Otto, c Ali S Ali, b Shaik Hoosein	35
F Mason, c Heptoola, b M A Mirza	0
Cane, b Abban	7
Roberts, b Abban	2
Jones, b Abban	1
Snell, not out	14
Kelly, st Ali S Ali, Ali N Tyabjee	5
Mason A, b Ali N Tyabjee	0
Ainsworth, b Abban	0
Extras	10
Total	83

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL C. C. VS. BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY C. C.

On Saturday last, a match was played on the Esplanade between the Bombay Municipal Cricket Club and the Bombay Volunteer Artillery Cricket Club, which resulted in a victory in favour of the former by 77 runs. The following are the scores:—

MUNICIPAL C. C.

N B Dadarkar, run out, b Quiney	5
J B Masani, c and b Quiney	1
N Sittaram, b Cole	28
M Wadya, c and b Hall	9
M de Mello, not out	5
S Kaka, b Cole	25
H Holmes, b Cole	0
F C Brewin, b Coleridge	10
B Bhende, l-b-w, b Cole	1
I Chinoy, c Reed, b Cole	16
H H Lord, c Stafford, b Coleridge	1
Extras	20
Total	121

THE BOMBAY V. A. C. C.

Seal, b Kaka	1
Cole, b Kaka	8
Quiney, b Kaka	9
H Reed, c and b Wadya	3
Houfton, b Kaka	6
M Cormack, b Kaka	3
H Hall, b Kaka	5
Hullah A b Kaka	0
Husketh, run out, b Kaka	4
Stafford, b Wadya	1
Smith, run out	0
Extras	4
Total	44

ELPHINSTONE C. C. VS. SIR J. J. P. B. INSTITUTION C. C.

This match, which was played on the Esplanade, last Sunday, resulted in an easy win for the Sir J. J. Club by 56 runs. The team which represented the E. C. C. was comparatively very weak, since they had arranged another match on the same day, but it goes without saying that they ought to have been more careful not to have lost this important fixture match, as it will leave one defeat on the record of their well-earned victories in all the previous fixture matches. The Sir J. J. Club went in first, and put together a total of 96 runs, out of which Mr. C. H. Rajana made a well-hit 25. The E. C. C. then going in, could only score 40 runs, against the effective bowling of Messrs. Ranji, who took 4 wickets for 17 runs, and Pagdiwalla, 5 for the same number of runs. Messrs. Jaitbhabai and Davar took 5 for 36, and 3 for 23 respectively for the Elphinstonians.

The military of Bombay vs. Mhow and Indore will play a cricket match to-morrow and Friday next, on the Bombay Gymkhana ground, commencing at 11 a.m. The following will represent the military of Bombay:— Surg.-Col. Wilkins, Majors Simpson and Block, Capts. Pinney, Anderson, Addison, and Chamier, Lieuts. Haydon, Carnegy, Iremonger, Pte. Brown, and Lieut. Bradford (reserve).

PASSENGERS AND SHIPPERS DEFENCE LEAGUE.

The editor of a leading London financial paper has the following to say on the commencement of the above League, which has grown considerably, especially among planters and merchants, since the leading article was penned.

A movement that may re-act very seriously on the dividends of the great Oriental S. S. Companies has now reached very business-like proportions. The chief lines of Indian steamers, feeling the press of increasing competition in the passenger traffic, bound themselves to accept no lower rates for passages between India and England, than at present rule, and with the exception of 'outside' vessels, this rate has been steadily adhered to. If they have had to combine among themselves to keep up their rates when no organized attempt to reduce them was being made, they will have considerably more difficulty in holding their own now that a wide spread association is concentrating its power against them. A large body of Anglo-Indians have formed themselves into a Passengers and Shippers Defence League to obtain cheaper passages, and first-class accomodation combined with 'mutual' terms for the shipment of members, freight and produce, (by applying the co-operative element, which the Military and Civil Services have found so remunerative a principle when applied to the 'stores,' to shipping). The League has already secured powerful friends in the leading organs of the Indian press: but perhaps its greatest source of strength lies in the fact among its numbers are well known planters and merchants who have a good deal to say in the disposal of freight. The influence the Association will be able to bring to bear will undoubtedly be great, for the very fact of its rapid growth would argue a widespread feeling that the present rates of passage money are too high. There is a stamp of genuineness about the whole correspondence of the Association. The very difficulties it has survived testify to its vitality, and shareholders, if they are wise, will watch its developement and progress carefully, for it may have no inconsiderable effect upon steam navigation shares.

A new arrangement has been introduced in the Austrian army for facilitating the transfer of the load from one railway truck to another without unloading. This is effected by means of a travelling platform, or false bottom on rollers, by means of which the whole truck load can be easily loaded and unloaded or transferred bodily, say, for instance, from a truck of the ordinary gauge to a truck on the narrow-gauge line. As the latter trucks are smaller they are coupled in pairs in order to receive a heavy load. In this way 6-inch fortress guns, mounted on their carriages, could be loaded on railway trucks, unloaded or transferred in the space of from ten to forty minutes at the Vienna Arsenal Station, without any special mechanical appliances. This system will be useful at the junctions of narrow-gauge field railways with the ordinary railway lines, and in the event of a war with Russia, for transferring truck-loads to the cars of the wide-gauge Russian lines.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots, 33, arringdon Road, London, England.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

Applications in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 27th July, 1895:—Loudoun Francis Mac-Lean, Superintending Engineer, Derajat Circle, Multan, for revolving Sluice gate. Robert Rickie of Messrs. Rickie & Co., Bangalore Iron Works, Bangalore City, for improvements in Sugarcane crushing mills. Ivan Ernest Middleton, Gentleman, resident of Serampore, District Hugli, now residing at Simla, for a non-hanging door hinge. Summers Brown, of No. 158, Pitt Street, in the City of Sydney and Colony of New South Wales, Merchant, for improvements in metal cans and canisters to facilitate their opening. John James Marsland, Assistant to Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, Engineers, etc., of the Byculla Iron Works, Byculla, Bombay, and residig at Parell Road, Byculla, Bombay, for an automatic flushing cistern.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed:—Mir. Sultan Mohideen Acting Deputy Collector, Madura, for "sultany picottah." (Filed 17th May 1895.) Charles Meray-Horvath, of Arad in Hungary, Publisher and Engineer, for improvements in and connected with apparatus or machines for producing type matrices (Filed 25th July 1895.) Thomas Craney, of 624, Harrison Street, Bay City, Michigan, United States of America, Manufacturer, for improvements in salt evaporators. (Filed 25th July 1895.) Thomas Craney, of 624, Harrison Street, Bay City, Michigan, United States of America, Manufacturer, for improvements in apparatus for drying salt and other substance. (Filed 25th July 1895.) George Brougham Hubert Austin, of Bella Vista, Brinsely Road, Camber-well near Melbourne, in the Colony of Victoria, Architect, for improvements in velocipedes. (Filed 25th July 1895.) Jonathan Burns West, of Rochester, in the County of Monroe and State of New York, United States of America, Mechanical Engineer, for improvements in machines for setting tires. (Filed 25th July 1895.) William Henry Vaughan, of Nos. 332 and 334, Old Street, in the County of London, England, Cabinet Maker, for improvements in collapsible or folding wardrobes or like articles of furniture. (Filed 25th July 1895.) William Henry Vaughan, of Nos. 332 334, Old Street, in the County of London, England, Cabinet Maker, for improvements in collapsible or folding furniture. (Filed 25th July 1895.) Dr. Julius Nord, Military Physician, of No. 165, Keizersgracht, Amsterdam, in the Kingdom of Holland, for an improved apparatus, to be used by blind or short-sighted persons to assist them in writing. (Filed 25th July 1895.) Nathaniel Shepard Keith, of The Sandycroft Foundry and Engine Works Company, Limited, Hawarden, Chester, England, Electrical Engineer, for improvements in separating gold and silver from other materials. (Filed 25th July 1895). Anton Niemczik, Manufacturer, of 5 Wiesenstrasse, Leipsic-Eutritzsch, Germany, for an arrangement for staring gas and petroleum-engines. (Filed 25th July 1895.) Edwin Murrell of Badnera (Berar), a Locomotive Foreman, in the employ of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, for suspending and swinging punkahs. (Filed 19th July 1895.) Bertie Hallett of Copthall House, London, England, Gentleman, and George Marrian Gibbes, of 10, Livery Street, Birmingham, England, Manufacturer, for improvements in wheeled or roller skates. (Filed 20th July 1895).

The undermentioned design has been registered:— Messrs. G. B. Naik and Co., Merchants, Byculla, Bombay, for a design applicable to dial plates of clocks, watches, and time-pieces.

The fees prescribed have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—George Henry Smith, of Helmet Buildings, 11a, Wormwood Street, in the City of London, in the County of Middlesex, England, Copying Apparatus Manufacturer, for improvements in producing manifold copies and in materials to be used for this purpose. (From 25th July 1895 to 24th July 1896.) Henry Aland, of 73, Roupell Street, Lambeth, in the County of Surrey, England, Engineer, for improvements in the construction of rotary fans for producing or inducing currents of air, for blowing, ventilating and other analogous purposes. (From 19th August 1895, to 18th August 1896.) Samuel Cleland Davidson, of Sirocco Works, Belfast, Ireland, Merchant, for improvements in apparatus for drying tea, grain, hops or other substances. (From 13th August 1895 to 12th August 1896.)

Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited:—Mr. J. Gamgee's invention for improvements in steam boilers. (Specification, filed 22nd April, 1891.) Mr. R. C. Sayer's invention for improvements in the arrangements for and mode of working electric and other railways. (Specification filed 22nd April 1891.) Colonel W. Carey's inventions for improvements in pipe-couplings. (Specification filed 24th April 1891.) Mr. J. Benfield's invention for an improvement in horse shoes. (Specification filed 22nd April 1891.)

AN ADVENTUROUS VOYAGE.

ALLEGED FRENCH DISCOURTESY.

A little launch, which successfully braved the perils of the China Sea during a season of storm, arrived here on Saturday evening, July 22nd, after a voyage of interest and excitement. The Scout, for such is the vessel's name, is only of 17 tons burden and was built by a Chinaman at the Yaumati shipbuilding yard, Hongkong, for the Opium Farmer of Singapore. Capt Casey undertook the adventurous duty of bringing the small craft down, and although in Hongkong the pessimistic prophets wagged their heads, foretold bad weather, and took a fond farewell of the launch—while the Insurance offices laughed at the very idea of accepting a risk—the Captain was not deterred from starting on the 29th of last month. He had with him a Mr. Williams, as a passenger, and a Chinese crew numbering a dozen all told. The weather looked favourable for departure, but the meteorological telegrams indicated the existence of a typhoon to the South. Soon after leaving, and when outside the Ladrones, a N.E. gale sprung up, but so admirably did the launch behave that Capt. Casey at once decided to see the business through, and the boat crested the the waves at her best speed. At first, a little difficulty arose with the firemen, into whose hearts the heavy seas instilled the fear of immediate death. This was met by prompt severity. Capt. Casey threatened to batten the whole lot down below, to die like rats if disaster overtook the Scout, unless they "kept the kettle boiling." The nonchalent conduct of the Europeans, who had the fullest confidence in the seaworthiness of the boat, did much to inspire courage in the natives, and they, during the remainder of the voyage' worked well. A course was steered between, Hainan and the Paracelles, but when about 30 miles to the south of the island of Tay, the barometer fell to 29.40 while the wind shifted to E. S. E. A typhoon to the South was therefore a certainty, and Capt. Casey discreetly put into Hoihow, arriving there on the night of the 30th. Next day the barometer had risen to 29.56 and the storm evidently had passed over Hainan and dispersed itself in the gulf of Tonquin. Hoihow was left on the 2nd instant, a strong S. W. wind and heavy swell from the same direction being encountered. On the 5th, owing to the fresh water having become brackish, the boat was put into Muntung but for some inexplicable reason, no notice was taken of the signals made, and, after waiting four hours at this inhospitable spot, anchor was weighed, and a course laid for Saigon. The lack of fresh water was becoming a serious matter, and thirst had to be assuaged by sucking pears, of which fortunately there was a good quantity. Saigon was reached at 9 o'clock on the night of the 7th, and an immediate application was made to the port authorities for a supply of water. The Frenchmen, however, acted in rather an extraordinary manner, refusing to allow any communication with the shore and actually preventing the pilot from landing. The Captain asked to be allowed to get a cask of water from a Hongkong ship lying close to him, but this was also refused although the crew of the launch were in a pitiable condition. It was not until 10 o'clock on the following day, that the requirements were furnished. Leaving Saigon on the 10th, a fine and uneventful passage to Singapore was made in 73 hours. Capt. Casey speaks in the highest terms of the qualities of this launch. While great seas were breaking over regular steamers that were sighted, the small vessel rode like a duck on the billows and never, even in the roughest weather, did she give any anxiety to those on board. Capt. Casey is returning to Hongkong shortly to bring down a yet smaller craft, and it is to be hoped with as much success as in this instance. Still such voyages at such a season of the year almost overstep the line between bravery and foolhardiness.—"Straits Times."

We are much interested in a striking map of the naval fortress of Biserta in the *Daily Graphic.* It shows clearly the two great breakwaters which have been made, and how the port, by means of a canal of Baltic-North Sea proportions, has been connected with the big sheltered lake (now called the "military harbour"), a sheet of water the size of Paris, in which all the navies of the world could ride together in safety. The completion of the works of this second Brest has just been quietly celebrated by an imposing naval display. Would anyone believe, were the facts not in black and white, that France had assured Europe most explicitly that her occupation of Tunis would be only a temporary one, and that she would neither fortify Biserta nor make it a military port?

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP. —Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lather, Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—August 4.

Dudgeon, Capt, Bo, 21st S Lanc Regt, on leave, from Kamptee.
Kanga, Surgn-Major, Ms, I M S, on furlough, from Naosari.
Salmon, Col, Bo, I C S, on leave, from Kolhapur.
Aitken, Capt, Bo, 19th Bo Infy, on leave, from Mhow.
Murray, Capt, Bo, Comt Dept, on leave, from Mhow.
Poore, Lt, Bo, 7th Hussars, on leave, from Mhow.
Lowis, Lt, Bo, 19th Bo Infy, on leave, from Mhow.
Mander, Lt, Bo, 2nd Durham Lt Infy, on leave, from Mhow.
Turner, Lt, Ms, 2nd Suffolk Regt, from leave, from Ceylon.

August 6.

Crawley, Col, Bengal Staff, expiration of appointment, from Allahabad.

DEPARTURES.—August 6.

Hughes, Surgn-Col, Bo, I M S, on leave, to Poona.
Thomson, Capt, Bo, 28th Pioneers, on duty, to Poona.
Turner, Lt, Ms, 2nd Suffolk Regt, from leave, to Secunderabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 7th August, 1895.

There will be 25-pr. R. M. L. Gun drill at the Fort and Nesbit Road Head-Quarters, at 5-30 p.m., on Friday next.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, August 3.)

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Furlough for two years, is granted to Mr P J Carter Conservator of Forests, 3rd (offg 2nd) grade, Pegu Circle, Lower Burma.

The following temporary arrangements are made during Mr Carter's absence, or until further orders:—(i) Mr J A McKee, Consr, 3rd grade, Central Provinces, to officiate in the 2nd grade; (ii) Mr J Nisbet, offg Consvr, 3rd grade, Tenasserim Circle, Burma, to be in charge of the Pegu Circle, (iii) Mr G F Prevost, Depy Consvr, Coorg, to officiate as Consvr, 3rd grade in charge of the Tenasserim Circle, and (iv) Mr A E Lowrie, Depy Consvr, Central Provinces, is transferred to Coorg.

Privilege leave for three months is granted to Mr S Eardley Wilmot, Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, Oudh Circle, N-W Provinces and Oudh.

The following temporary promotions are made during Mr Wilmot's absence, or until further orders, with effect from the same date:—(i) Mr F B Dickinson, Consvr, 3rd grade, Burma, to officiate in the 2nd grade; and (ii) Col J E Campbell, I S C, Depy Consvr, 1st grade, N-W Provinces and Oudh, to officiate as Consvr, 3rd grade, in charge of the Oudh Circle.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Surgn Major R J Baker, M D I M S (Bombay), offg Medical Officer of the 2nd Regt, Central India Horse, and of the Goona Political Agency, is appointed to officiate as Medical Officer of the 1st Regt, Central India Horse, and of the Western Malwa Political Agency, with effect from the date of assuming charge and during the absence on leave of Surgn. Capt T W Shaw, M B.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr H M Kish, Post Master Genl, Bengal, is granted privilege leave for two months and thirty days.

Mr W J Ham, offg Post Master Genl, Madras, is appointed to officiate as Post Master Genl. Bengal, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr H M Kish.

The following substantive appointments and promotions in the Enrolled List of the Financial Dept are made:—Mr W L Harvey to class II; Mr A G Chuckerbutty to class II; Mr W H Michael to class III; and Mr A T Pitt to class IV.

Mr W L Harvey, of the Indian Civil Service, Bo Estabt is posted to Bombay as Depy Accountant Genl.

Mr A T Pitt, having been relieved of the office of Depy Accountant Genl, Madras, is posted from that date as Asst Accountant Genl, Madras.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Col V W Tregear, C B, General List, Infantry, Bengal, to be a Colonel on the Staff, vice Major-Genl F W Ward, C B, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, who has vacated.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

Lieut A C Gabbett, I S C, 28th Madras Infy, to be Depy Assist Comsy-Genl, 2nd class, on probation.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

No. 1 Field Battery.—Second-Lieut C W Stulpnagel, R A, to be offg Subaltern, vice Lieut H F Head, posted to the arsenal at Bombay.

2nd Infantry.—Lieut A R Burton, R I Fusiliers, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to be offg wing officer, on probation.

STAFF CORPS.

Lieut J McK T Hogg, R B Regt, offg wing officer, 9th Gurkha (Rifle) Regt of Bengal Infantry, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officer appointed to the Unattached List of the British Army for service in the Indian Staff Corps is posted to the Bengal Command, with effect from the date of his arrival in India:—Second Lieut R Garratt.

FIELD OPERATIONS.—CHITRAL.

The following Ordnance Officers were detailed for duty with the Chitral Relief Force.—Major K S Dunsterville, R A, as Ordnance Officer with the General Officer Comdg Chitral Relief Force, Capt M W S Pasley, R A as Ordnance Officer with the General Officer Comdg Chitral Relief Force, vice Major Dunsterville, ordered to rejoin the Allahabad Arsenal; and Capt C H L F Wilson, R A, to the charge of the advanced depot.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval:—

Indian Staff Corps.—To be Captain.—Lieut C H Lewis.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT.

Surgeon Lieuts who have completed three years' full pay service to be Surgeon Captains.—P C Gabbett and J L Macrae, M B.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT.

Surgeon Lieuts who have completed three years' full pay service to be Surgn Captains—F E Swinton, S H Burnett, M B, and T Jackson, M B.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.—Bengal.

Hony Lieut and Assist Comsy John Blake to be Depy Comsy, and to have the honorary rank of Capt, subject to H M's approval; Hony Lieut and Depy Assist Comsy J Brown to be Assist Comsy; Condt J Lindeboom to be Depy Assist Comsy, and to have the honorary rank of Lieut, subject to H M's approval; Sub Condr J J Canterbury to be Condr; and Sergt R J Rossiter to be Sub Condr,—with effect from the 12th April 1895, vice Hony Capt and Depy Comsy C Mudget, retired.

Sub-Condr (supernumerary Condr) L Falkland is absorbed in the grade of Conductor; Sergt M O'Neill to be Sub Conductor, vice Condr H Rogers, reduced to the rank of Sergt.

Sergt S W North to be Sub Condr, vice Sub Condr J W McKie, transferred to the pension establishment.

NATIVE ARMY.

1st (The Duke of Connaught's Own) Regt of Bombay Lancers—Kot Dafadar Ram Singh to be Jemadar, vice Sampuran Singh, transferred to the 6th Bo Cavy (Jacob's Horse).

Corps of Bombay Sappers and Miners—Color Havildar Munna Lal to be Jemadar, vice Shaikh Umar, transferred to the pension establishment.

23rd (or Wallajahbad) Regt of Madras (Light) Infantry— Subadar Ahmad Husain to be Subadar Major, Jemadar Shaikh Muhiyuddin to be Subadar, and Havildar Rangasami to be Jamadar, vice Subadar-Major Gurusami, deceased.

27th Madras Infantry—Color Havildar Sahib Ap Khan to be Jemadar, vice Venkoji Rao, promoted.

Color Havildar Annasami to be Jamadar, vice Mir Mazhar Ali, promoted.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

4th Sikh Infantry—Subadar Shah-nawaz Khan to be Subadar Major, Jamadar Samand Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Sham Singh to be Jemadar, vice Subadar Major Dalel Singh, Bahadur, transferred to the pension establishment.

The undermentioned medical officers have been permitted by the Secy of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—Surgn Col A Porter, M D, I M S, Madras Estabt; and Surgn Lieut Col J O'M McDonnell, M D, I M S, Bengal Estabt.

Vety Lieut Col G Kettlewell, Indian Vety Dept, is permitted to retire from the service.

The undermentioned honorary commissioned officers are permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the dates specified:—Hony Capt C Mudget, Depy Commissary, Commissariat-Transport Dept; Hony Lieut J T C Edwardes, Assist Commissary, Public Works Dept; and Hony Lieut S Fraser, Assist Commissary, Public Works Dept.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Mussoorie Vol Rifle Corps—L J S Evans, Esq, to be Capt, with effect from the 23rd July 1895, vice Hopkins, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Nilgiri Vol Rifles—A D Campbell, Gent, to be Lieutenant to complete the establishment.

Madras Artillery Volunteers—Second Lieut G L Chambers to be Lieut, to complete the establishment.

1st Battn, B B and C I Ry Vol Rifle Corps—Lieut C S Spalding resigns his commission.

Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps—Surgn Lieut Col. G Bainbridge (Bgde Surgn Lieut Col, I M S, Bombay Estabt) resigns his commission.

Capt H M Corke resigns his commission.

Orissa Volunteer Rifle Corps—Lieut F Bond resigns his commission.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following reversion is made in the Engineer Estabt of the Military Works Dept, with effect from the date specified:—Lieut J F H Carmichael, R E, to be Assist Engr, 1st grade, Reversion.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr C W Sibold, Assist Engr, 3rd grade, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

Mr J E N Boydell, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, State Railways, is transferred from the establishment under the Government of Madras to that under the Director General of Railways for employment on the Bezwada-Madras Railway.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr G Barber, Assist Supt, has been granted, by the Director Persian Gulf Section, privilege leave for two months and eleven days.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

Capt A B Mayne, I S C, on foreign service under the Kotah State, is granted privilege leave for one month and eighteen days.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

Mr H C Clogstoun, Dist Supt of Police, Ajmere-Merwara, is granted two months' privilege leave.

Mr A G Blanchett, Insp of Police Ajmere-Merwara, is appointed to hold charge of current duties of the Office of the Dist Supt of Police, Ajmere Merwara, in additon to his own, during the absence of Mr H C Clogstoun on privilege leave.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

P A Hyde, Assist Loco Supt, class III, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways has been appointed to officiate as Dist Loco Supt in class II, of that Estabt, during the absence, on leave, of Mr A S J[illegible], Loco Supt, Eastern Bengal State Railway.

The privilege leave granted to Mr J J Henderson, Special Engineer, by the Manager, N W Railway, has been commuted to six months' sick leave by H M's Secy of State for India.

Mr J R Phillips, Assist Loco Supt, will continue to officiate as Dist Loco Supt until the return to duty of Mr A Peyton, Offg Dist Loco Supt.

SAVES TIME AND MONEY.—Munk's Pulmonicon is a sure cure for troublesome hacking, dry or humid cough, cold, bronchitis and other Pulmonary diseases. Acts as a charm in relieving congested mucous membrane of the Throat and Wind Pipe. As. 12, of MADON, SONS & Co.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE "Army and Navy Gazette" writes:—The ndian military authorities have lately been devoting onsiderable attention to the subject of military reliefs—i.e. the changes of regiments, &c., from station o station. A few years back, as we all know, it was he custom to "bundle regiments about any how" on home service. It not unfrequently happened that two and three changes of station were carried out in one year; it was thought then that the solder must be on the move. For years we protested against this system of unsettlement, but for a time all such protests were unheeded. By degrees, however, common sense prevailed, and now we find a very different state of things existing for regiments get two and often three and three and a half years in one garrison. And has the soldier's conduct been affected seriously by the more enlightened treatment accorded him? Far from this being the case, we hold that it has improved considerably, and will go on improving if only there is a desire shown to keep the new system within proper limits and not to run off to the opposite extreme. It is a great feature of the British army that it is essentially mobile. This is just the one point in which even the Germans themselves admit our great superiority. The British soldier never can be stationery; he must always be ready to go anywhere, and to go, too, at a few hours' notice if called upon.

A new rifle, invented by Captain Cei, of the Italian Infantry, is attracting much atttenion. This weapon which was tried in the presence of the Prince Royal and 200 officers, gave quite phenomenal results both as to rapidity of firing and as to precision of aim, and also with regard to range. The inventor, although allowing his rifle to be tested, was very reticent as to the principles of its action. It is supposed that he employes a liquified gas and that he utilises the recoil for recharging. It is said that, theoretically, the rifle could fire 1,000 shots per minute were it not for the intense heating of the barrel which this would involve. The new weapon is to be made experimentally and subjected to further trials.

The six new thirty-knot torpedo-boat destroyers recently ordered are to be supplemented by twenty more of the same class of vessel. This will give us sixty-two torpedo-boat destroyers with speeds of twenty-seven knots and upwards. With this provision in view, it is almost incredible that anyone should assert, as a writer in the "Pall Mall Gazette" did recently, that "there is no point so discreditable to the British Navy as its utter disregard of the torpedo-boat." The whole article, however, like others of the series entitled "Towards an Ideal Fleet," to which it belongs, exhibits such a superficial and inacurate knowledge of the commonest principles governing the supply and maintenance of a Fleet to this country that we ought not to be surprised. What can be hoped from a man whose information permits him to say that the "very considerable time which our officers spend ashore at Greenwich on leave or half pay," makes "it very doubtful whether we produce tactician and strategists quite in the degree that we might wish"? Or what estimate can we have of his capacity for forming a judgment on other [illegible] that the work of Ja[illegible] scientific history [illegible]es comes nearest to the ideal realised that idea[illegible]ur Navy, and that Mahan has on this last point [illegible] The only comment necessary our naval histor[illegible] that Captain Mahan merely uses argument, while certain periods to illustrate his we only get the James's excellent compilation [illegible]are facts in connection with a

[illegible]at in its latest development the [illegible]r becomes less a torpedo and [illegible] armament of the newer craft [illegible]welve-pounder and five six-[illegible] more guns apiece than the Havock [illegible]ers carry. This is quite as it should be, [illegible]rpedo-boat must be destroyed by the gun [illegible] the ram. The very best possible reply to the moral threat of the torpedo-boat is that no quarter will be given to these pests. There will be no time to capture them, and it would be a good move on the part of the Admiralty to insert in the prize regulations a clause making provision for the payment of a certain sum for each torpedo-boat destroyed. Otherwise we will suggest "A Hard Case" for consideration, after the manner of our lively contemporary "Vanity Fair":—"A, the captain of a British cruiser, sights at early dawn three of the enemy's torpedo-boats making for their ports; he gives chase. After a short time A finds he has the speed of the boats, but one, which is slower, and therefore less efficient than the others, has stopped and is apparently about to haul down her colours. What should A do?" The proverbial three courses are open to him: to lower a boat and put a prize crew into the captured craft, a method which will probably lead to the others escaping; or to leave her and continue the chase, trusting that she will not run away after having given in; or to sink her and then her companions as he comes up with them. As to the first course, it must be remembered that precedents are not wanting of vessels, when overpowered, firing a broadside into their assailants previous to striking. How if the boat which has stopped waits till the cruiser is within range, and then lets off a torpedo just before she hauls down her colours? This is a game which might succeed, and at all events would be playing for safety. As to the second course, too, all being fair in war, who could blame the torpedo-boat's captain for again hoisting his colours when he saw he was not molested, and sneaking into port? We confess to believing that the third course is the right one to take, but the Admiralty should make it clear whether or no they are also of this opinion.

The naval service will be exceedingly glad to hear that Admiral Keppel is writing his reminiscences, which Mr. Bentley hopes to publish before Christmas. The name of Keppel is famous in our naval history, and the gallant admiral inherits great traditions, which he has maintained. He entered upon his eighty-seventh year on June 14, and is yet hearty and brisk, carried on by a vigorous constitution to a hale and venerable age. One who entered the Navy so long ago as 1822 must needs have much to tell, but Admiral Keppel's career has been filled with active work and stirring incidents that will recall the naval life of the past. Long ago he served in the wars of the East India Company, and took a prominent part in the China War, 1841-42, being present at the capture of Woosung and Shanghai. During the Russian War he was captain of the St. Jean d' Acre, and commanded the naval brigade at Sebastopol from July, 1855, until the fall of the fortress. Again he was in China in 1857, and led the boat attack at the destruction of the Chinese war Junks in the Fatshan Creek, when his galley was sunk and five out of his crew of six were killed or wounded. This is a career well worth telling, and Admiral Keppel's book will be awaited with impatience.

A correspondent of the "Yacht," who was on board one of the French vessels at Kiel, gives an enthusiastic account of the feelings evoked by the presence of the Russian fleet. The meeting with Admiral Skrydloff's squadron called forth touching manifestations of mutual joy. "We felt that we should not be alone at Kiel." The Russian admiral signalled a welcome, and Admiral Menard in response proposed that the two squadrons should proceed in company at eight knots' speed. The offer was accepted, and the Frenchmen and Russians approached the Kieler Forde together, but, in entering it, the latter led. Amicable relations of international courtesy with the fleets present, mere politeness, were at once established, but it was different in the case of the Russians and Danes. Scarcely were the Frenchmen at anchor when baskets of symbolical flowers were sent on board, and the passage to and fro of boats evoked constant cries of "Vive la France!" "Vive la Russie!" and "Vivent les deux nations toujours unies!" "It was more than enthusiasm; c' etait du deliver! Men shook hands and embraced one another on deck, and frequently these manifestations took place in the presence of German and other foreign officers paying official visits on board."

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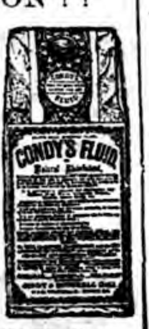

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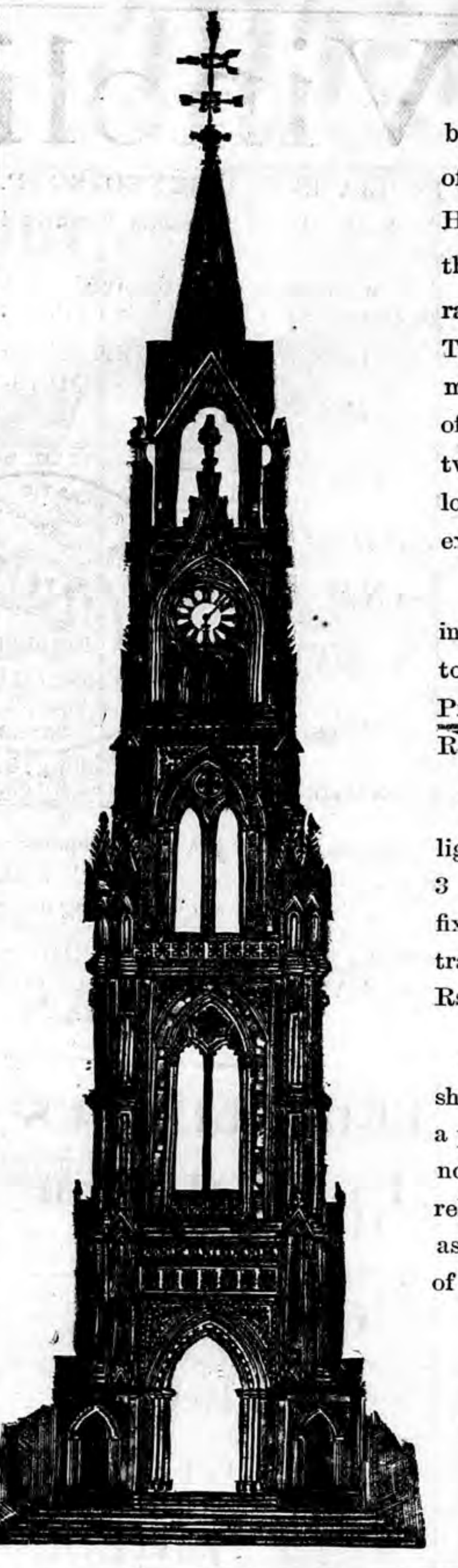

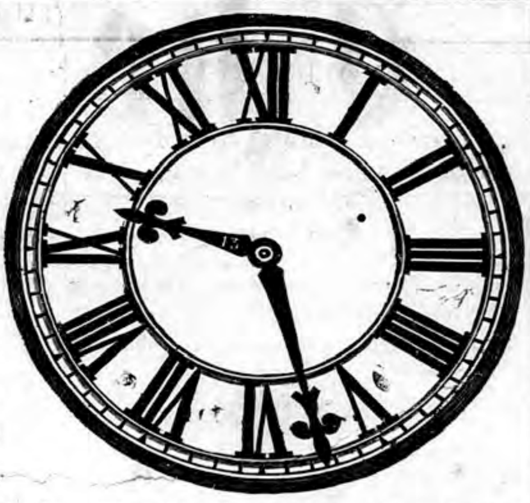

The Illustration illustrates the handsome Clock Tower, erected by the joint subscriptions of the Hindus and Mahomedans of the district of Aligarh, and has been named after the local Collector, Mr. J. H. Harrison, I.C.S. The Tower is a lofty and extremely handsome building in the Gothic Style, built in the main of brick, but with facings of admirably carved stone. The Clock has four opal dials of 6 feet diameter each. There is a dead heat escapement, and all the wheels are of best gun metal. The four sets of gilt hands are balanced inside. The weight of the bells is 9 cwts. 3 qrs. 9 lbs., and the Clock chimes the quarters on two bells, and strikes the hours on a third bell. It is an eight-day Clock. The Clock, which is the gift of a local native magnate, was set up and supplied by ourselves. We have now on hand, for immediate supply, an exactly similar Clock. Every part of which has been manufactured in England. The price is Rs 5,500.

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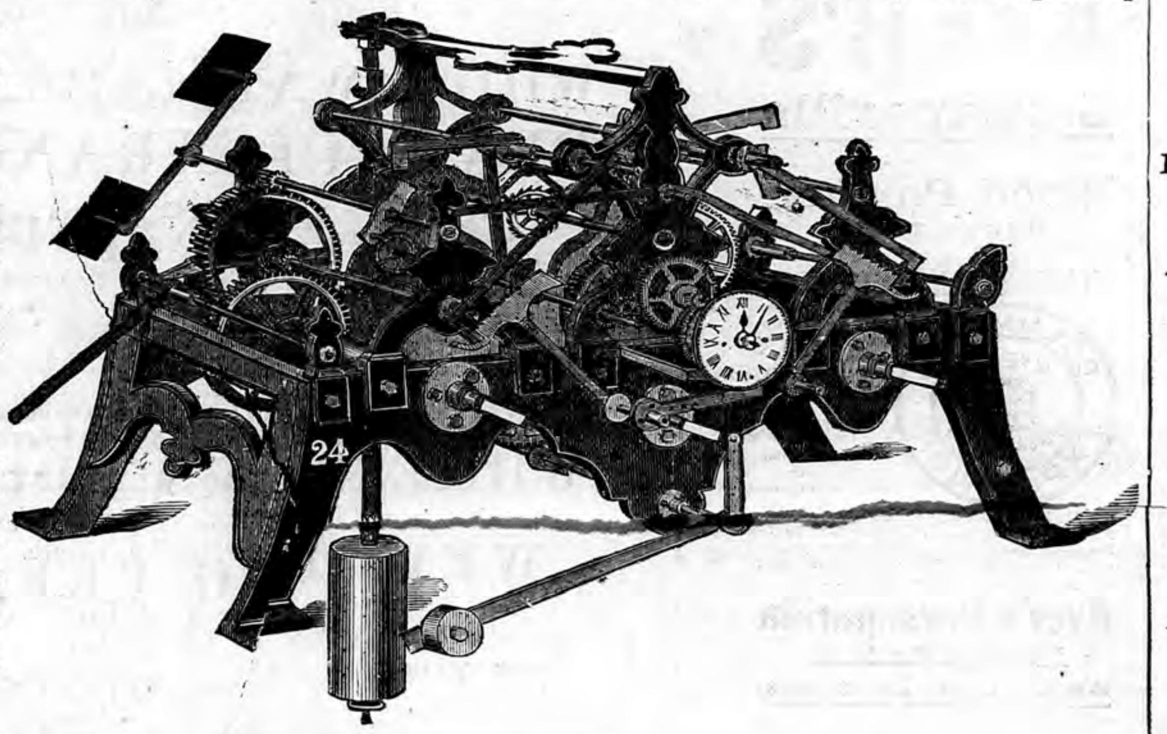

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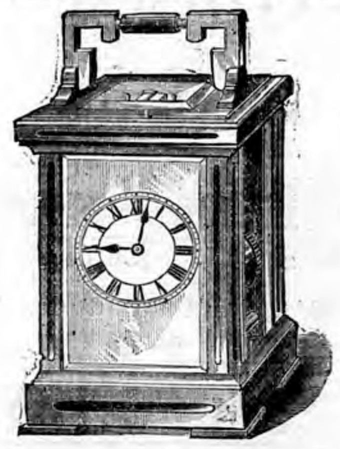

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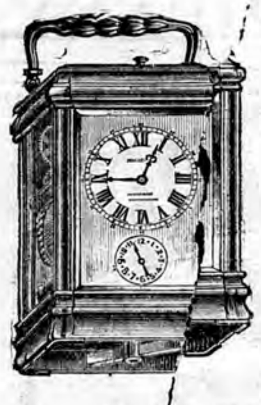

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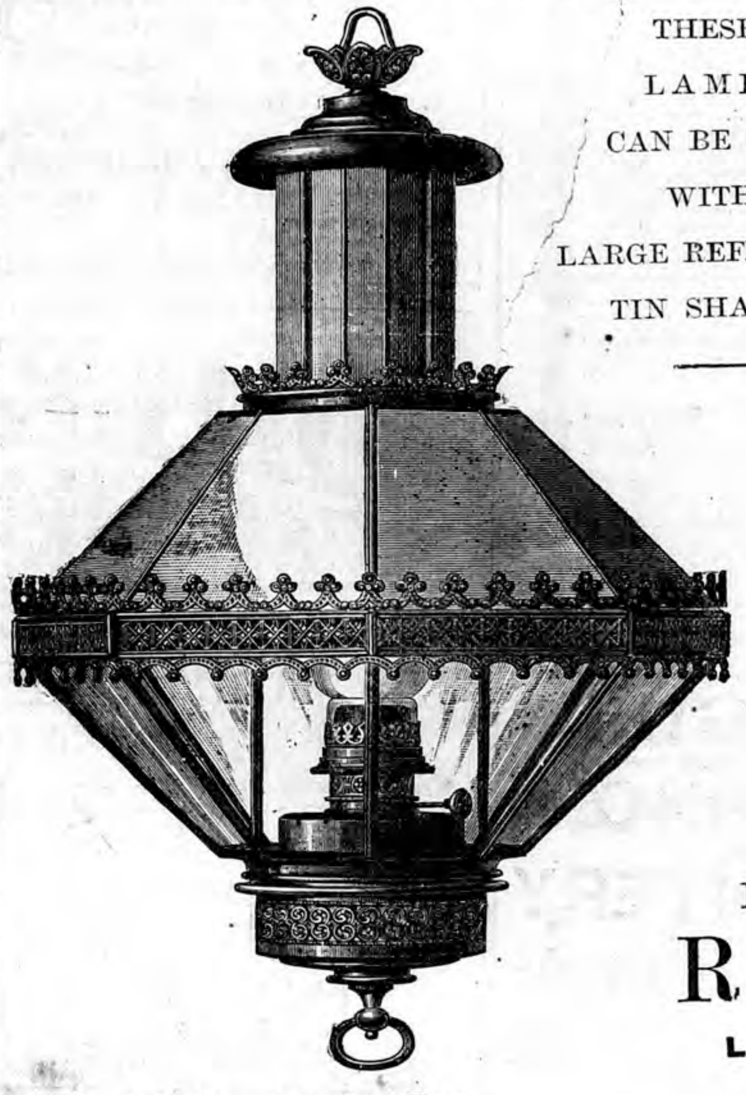

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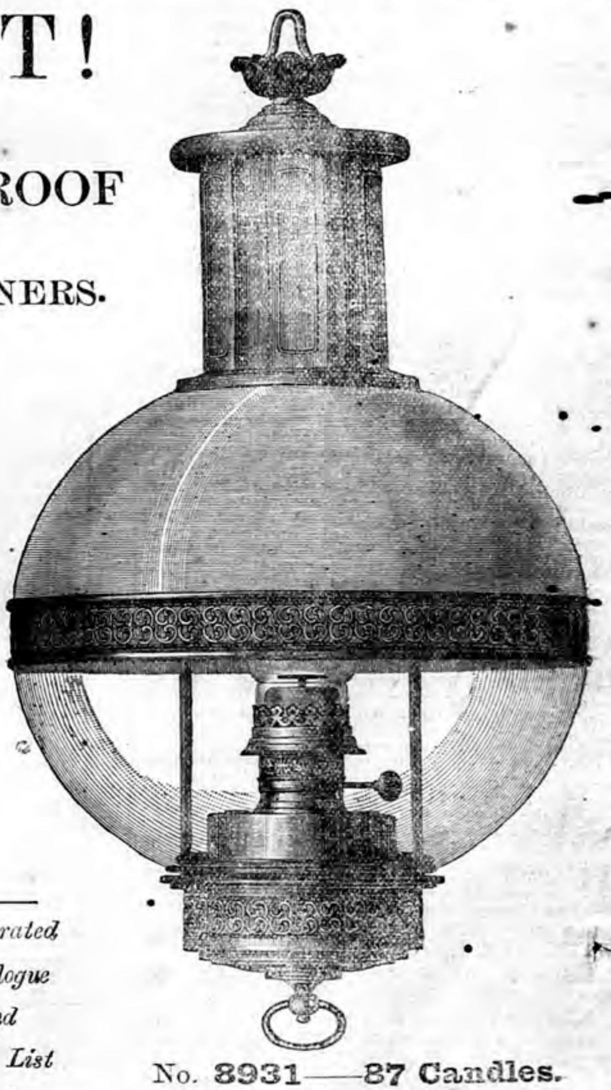

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